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THE CAUSE AND THE RESULT

THE SEED AND FRUIT OF THE VICTORY IN INDIANA.

BUSINESS PROSPERITY AND A DESIRE FOR STABILITY PAVING THE WAY—UNPOPULARITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD-BEARERS—THE SUCCESSOR TO SENATOR M'DONALD—THE STATE'S CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—The causes leading to the magnificent result of the election in this State were set forth with detail and elaboration in these dispatches during the canvass which ended with the full and complete victory of Tuesday week. Suffice it now to say, in summing up, that business and industrial prosperity, with a desire for stability, was the first and controlling reason. Upon this issue the hundreds upon hundreds of conservative voters gave their ballots and their influence for the Republican State ticket, because they felt that by the election of Porter a great stride would be taken toward the success of the Republican Party in the Nation at large. The people are afraid of the Democratic Party with its present spirit and purposes. They are no more to be deceived by the masquerade under the blue uniform of Gen. Hancock than they were in 1872, when the party donned the white coat and hat of Horace Greeley. Then the Republican Party of this State felt the thrill of perfect concord and harmony.

This year the party was in line with the national party on the financial question. No cross purposes divided and weakened it. No one felt that the party was making a Republican campaign on a Voorhees basis. This was a tremendous advantage, and one for which no one man is so much to be thanked as the gallant Gen. Ben Harrison, who led a forlorn hope in 1876, in the face of hard times and a discontented people, without ever abating one jot or tittle of the soundest gospel of finance. Governor-elect Porter, at that time, was one of the faithful few. He held his belief above the plane of trading for a few misguided votes, and he now has his reward. The positive influences of the Republican campaign were all with the Republican Party, and they were with it with a force only partially appreciated by any one, and which really surprised the Republicans, while it stunned the over-confident Democrats. The negative influences were against the Democracy, and that party fought a double foe. The effect of the Supreme Court decision was one negation; the nomination of Landers was another. His only strength was as a Greenbacker, and, with the fatality of the Democratic Party, they waited to nominate him until the Greenback craze was in the refluent tide, and the country was tinged with the golden glory of specie resumption and specie prosperity. Then, the nomination of Mr. English was the most monstrous of all. Politically he belonged to the days of Buchanan. His only political strength was as the representative of the oligarchy and brutalism of slavery. He was stranded in the wreck of slavery, and to take him up and make a national candidate of him was an altitude of folly to which nothing could have attained but the Democratic Party. The attempt to put old wine into new bottles and new wine into old bottles—for that was the duplex effort of the party in nominating a Union General for one end of the country and a lickspittle of the slave power for the other—has resulted just as such attempts always will result. The bottles are "busted," the wine is spilled and the party can save only the lees to drink in the cup of their disappointment.

The troubles of the Indiana Democracy are perplexing. No sooner was the result known than from one end of the State to the other there arose one prolonged execration against Mr. English. His unpopularity is immeasurable, and, from Landers down to every candidate for a small office who was enraged by defeat, there came one unbroken roar of cursing and gnashing against this Jonah. The first thought was to cast him overboard, and a movement was at once begun to secure his withdrawal. It is too well authenticated to be denied that the *Sentinel*, of this city, had an article prepared throwing the responsibility of defeat on Mr. English. Members of the State Committee, who united with him in the piteous whine just published against the Federal authority displayed in the election in the securing of a free ballot and the preservation of the peace, openly charged Mr. English with having organized the disaster. Mr. English caused it to be telegraphed over the country, upon his own authority, that no one had ever broached the matter of withdrawal to him, and that he knew nothing of the reported movement in that direction. This was a willful lie, for only the day before representatives of the Philadelphia *Times* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* had talked with him about it, and to another newspaper representative Mr. English's private secretary said the proposition of withdrawal was no news to his chief. But Mr. English, with the shrewdness and cunning for which his abilities fit him, had been putting his "influence" where it would do the most good, and, presto! at once there was a change. Mr. Landers is the scapegoat selected, and to his unpopularity the hatred is ascribed by the newspaper lackeys whom Mr. English has attached to his person, chief of all being the New-York *World*, whose editor was here for several days closeted with Mr. English behind the "flexible iron shutter." Some time since these dispatches suggested a possible scheme of Mr. English whereby he should kill off Landers and the soft-money wing of the party, slaughter Hendricks and McDonald by a twist of the wrist, and then allow the Man of the Iron Door to become the Receiver of the Democratic Party. That was Mr. English's game, and he is still playing it to the best of his ability by giving out that there is a chance of the election of the Democratic State ticket (or a part of it) except Mr. Landers. His knights of the quill are doing battle for him. They ascribe the whole disaster to Mr. Landers's soft-money ideas, to the Supreme Court decision in the interest of Mr. Hendricks, and to the fact that Mr. English was not properly supported by his party in the carrying out of his Napoleonic plans. It is a fact that Mr. English has been quite niggardly in opening his barrel thus far in the canvass. He has fallen much below his party's expectations, financially speaking. It is understood that he has been reserving both himself and his docats until the expenditure should be of direct personal benefit. He expects to carry Indiana in November, and to do it by the judicious expenditure of money where it will count. He believes the October verdict can be reversed, and thereby he will be vindicated, while the three persons in his way—Hendricks, McDonald, and Landers—will all be permanently disabled and retired. English does not give up readily. He has a very tight grip, is a merciless forecloser, and the Republicans expect and are prepared for a strong and determined fight in November. What and how much the sacrificed three and their friends will do to advance the personal fortunes of a buccaneer who carries the black flag will be watched with great interest.

The remarkable claim set up by certain leaders of the Democratic Party that the recent election is not valid because the Supreme Court, in its decision upon the constitutional amendments, did not have the third amendment, which changed the date from October to November, before them as all, and therefore the election should have been held under the amendment without questioning its ratification, has awakened no inconsiderable interest. It is suggested that the Governor will be made a party to mandamus proceedings, and long litigation forced upon successful candidates. The Republicans themselves have started the question whether or no the new Supreme Bench—three Democrats and two Republicans—might not reverse the decision of the old court, inasmuch as Judge Niblack will still be a member of the readjusted court, and he decided the amendments to have been legally ratified,) and by such reversal invalidate the whole election of Tuesday week. The fact that these questions are serious, and that they engross the attention of the ablest legal minds of the State, shows to what straits the Democratic Party is reduced, and what is the popular estimate of the depths to which it would descend simply to secure a partisan advantage. The better legal opinion now is that, should another case arise involving the question of the ratification of the amendments, the new court would adhere to the old decision upon the principle of *stare decisus*, though by doing so the last hope of saving the amendments by a resubmission to the people would be dissipated. It is believed that it would be better to go through another three years of effort to amend the Constitution than to involve the State in endless doubt and confusion by invalidating an election upon which the tenure of thousands of offices depends. The next Legislature being Republican, it is not at all improbable that it will call a convention for the framing of a new Constitution, which would be as economical a way as any other to secure an organic law free from the imperfections and omissions of the present one, and certainly a much speedier method. By means of a convention a new Constitution could be put into operation within one year. This course will be strongly urged upon the next General Assembly.

The succession to Senator McDonald is already creating a good deal of quiet talk, though it would be desirable to defer all discussion until after the November election. Foremost in the public thought is Gen. Benjamin Harrison. It has been taken for granted by most Indiana Republicans that he would be a member of President Garfield's Cabinet; but the General himself has announced that he would prefer a place in the Senate to taking a portfolio. By all right, the Senatorial succession should come to Gen. Harrison without question. But it will be questioned, and that strenuously. Godlove S. Orth, who has been a candidate for the Senate since the time of the first Republican Legislature, will be warmly pressed by his friends, one of the principal of whom will be Byron W. Langdon, of Lafayette, State Senator-elect, who would be glad to step into Orth's place in the lower house. Mr. Orth's election to the Senate would be exceedingly unsatisfactory to a large body of Republicans, and he would be serving the party by taking himself out of the contest entirely. The Hon. Will Cumback may be a candidate. He feels that the party owes him the place as a cure for the defeat he suffered at the hands of a bolting faction of his own party when he was the caucus nominee to succeed Mr. Hendricks. Col. Cumback is a wonderfully popular man with the people of Indiana, and proved himself a good organizer when he was a candidate before. He received the nomination by a vote of 83 in the caucus on the first ballot, while the next highest candidate received only 6 votes. There is some talk of Mr. Porter being a candidate, but that should stop. Mr. Porter was elected Governor, and the people will expect him to serve in that capacity. Besides, the Republican convention did not provide for such a contingency in the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor. The latter gentleman is very clever, and a gallant soldier, but he is not the man the Republican Party should and will elevate to the Governorship of the State. After four years of Williams the Republican Party will be greatly strengthened by a term of such a man as Albert G. Porter in the office of Governor, and the party is entitled to the "usufruct" of his service in that place. And a great many things may happen at the end of four years. There will then be a Senator to elect to succeed Mr. Voorhees, and, better still, there will be a successor to name for President Garfield, and who so likely to be the choice of the party in 1884 as the man who triumphantly carried the Democratic State of Indiana? The election of last Tuesday placed Mr. Porter in the line of the succession to the White House, and it would be the height of folly for him to step out of it voluntarily.

There will be others mentioned for the Senatorship, possibly a score of them, for it is a prize that always has seekers; but there stands a man in the shadow, on one wooden leg, who is the best possible dark horse. To his individual exertions the existence of a Republican majority in the Legislature is due. He organized it and secured it. While others doubted and laughed, he quietly planned and worked and bravely—and succeeded. Whatever of credit is to be given for the prospect of a Republican Senator from Indiana belongs to Col. W. W. Dudley, and there are not a few who are insisting that he shall enjoy the substance of his victory. But the Colonel is not a candidate. He is not ambitious in that direction. The talk about him is the outgrowth of the general recognition of the truth that his efforts made a Republican Senator a possibility. It can be predicted upon pretty certain knowledge that the Legislature would have been Republican had the popular vote of the State been Democratic. The Democrats recognize the ability of Marshal Dudley as a political manager, and it is understood that they will try and wreak vengeance upon him by an effort at impeachment. That is the programme publicly boasted of, and McDonald and Voorhees are to push it. The sound sense of the country will sustain Marshal Dudley in the preparations he made and carried out, despite every effort at intimidation, to secure a peaceful and fair election to the people of Indiana. If Mr. McDonald wants to be an agent to thrust greatness on Col. Dudley he should go ahead with his threatened impeachment proceedings.

Of the 13 members of Congress elect from this State, 7 have seen Congressional service before. Mr. Heilman, from the First; Mr. Cobb, from the Second; Gen. Browne, from the Sixth; Mr. Orth, from the Ninth; Mr. Colerick, from the Twelfth, and Mr. Calkins, from the Thirteenth, are re-elected, while Mr. Holman, from the Fourth, is an old hand. There are six new men—Stockslager, from the Third; Matson, from the Sixth; Peelle, from the Seventh; Peirce, from the Eighth; De Motte, from the Tenth, and Steele, from the Eleventh. These new members are nearly all young men under 40 years of age. The retiring members are Bicknell, New, Hostetler, De La Matyr, Cowgill, and Baker. The delegation loses decidedly in age and experience, and, it will probably be conceded, somewhat in real ability and culture. Bicknell, Cowgill, New, and Baker are men of unusual ability, high character, and extensive experience. But what the State may lose in this direction will be compensated for in push, vigor, and hard work.

Strother M. Stockslager, of the Third District, is a native-born Hoosier, about 40 years of age. He is fully six feet in stature, mild-featured, fiery-haired as to head and face, and by no means a mold of form or glass of fashion. He wears an unkempt and slovenly air and manner, is decidedly social and obliging, and will prove a popular member of the delegation. He lacks a good deal of greatness, a deficiency he himself is not entirely ignorant of, largely to his credit. He is the editor of a Democratic paper in Corydon, Harrison County, and for four years was State Senator from the Floyd and Harrison district. His development into a Congressman is a phenomenon that astounded his best friends, and even prevented the man himself from wearing a straight face during the entire canvass. He appeared to be dazed into beaming complaisance by the "scratch" which gave him the nomination in a certain Democratic district.

Col. Courtland C. Matson, the member-elect from the Fifth District, is an awful example of the truth of the apothegm that evil communications corrupt good manners. Mr. Matson is a native of Fayette County, the son of John A. Matson, an old Whig, the candidate of the Whig Party of Indiana for Governor against Joseph A. Wright. In early life the father moved to Putnam County, and the young man attended and was graduated from Asbury University. He was a young and ardent Republican and Abolitionist. When the war broke out he entered the Sixteenth Regiment, and served with honorable distinction. When Andrew Johnson became President, the lust for office seized both Matson père and fils. They Johnsonized, soon entered the Democratic Party in full connection, and the young man has continued therein ever since. His hunt for office begun in 1865 has been rewarded after 15 years of patient toil and self-abasement. Col. Matson is about 35 years of age, of good presence and address, a lawyer of remarkable ability, full of vim and vigor. He will make himself heard in Congress, or let his life out in the effort, for he has put all his powers to the task of achieving a public career.

Stanton J. Peelle, member-elect from the Seventh District, is a native of Wayne County, and 37 years of age. In early life he was a school-teacher, in which profession the war found him. He enlisted in the Eighth Regiment, serving in that command until he was discharged, to accept a Lieutenantcy in the Fifty-seventh Regiment. He was badly wounded in the battle of Stone River, and was then discharged from further service. He studied law in the office of his uncle, the Hon. W. A. Peelle, ex-Secretary of State, and, after admission to the Bar, in 1869, removed to Indianapolis. Here he has made his way to the front rank of the younger attorneys by hard work and the display of the traits of a conscientious character. He has served one term in the lower house of the State Legislature from this county, and that he should have secured the nomination for Congress in the capital district is evidence that he possesses qualities which will enable him to do effective service for his constituents. He is a fair public speaker. While Mr. Peelle will not rank with the leaders of the House, he will make an industrious and efficient member, with voice and vote always on the right side.

Robert B. F. Peirce, member-elect from the Eighth District, is a native of Franklin County, this State, and is also 37 years of age. His father was a Massachusetts man, coming to Indiana when quite young. Robert is a graduate of Wabash College, his collegiate career being broken by service in the Army during the rebellion. He studied law in Shelbyville, and made so favorable an impression there that he was unanimously elected City Attorney. In 1867 he took up his residence at Crawfordsville, and in the following year was elected Prosecutor for his circuit. In 1875 he was appointed General Solicitor for the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railroad, which office he still retains. Mr. Peirce is remarkably endowed with energy, grit, saving common sense, and the highest standards of morality and integrity. The large majority he received in his district—2,200—is an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by those who know him most intimately. Mr. Peirce will forge to the front rank in Congress if his constituents wisely keep him there long enough to acquire legislative experience and to impress himself upon his colleagues.

Mark De Motte, the member-elect from the Tenth District is a gentleman of matured years and powers, a business man of Valparaiso, Porter County. He has had no experience in public life, but his character as a prudent merchant and an honorable citizen is of the very highest. He will make one of the business members of the House. The delegation from the State will be strengthened by his sagacious counsels and his practiced business mind.

George W. Steele, the member-elect from the Eleventh District, is another of the young men, 38 years of age. He is a native of Grant County, the son of Col. Asbury Steele, one of the stanch, strong Republican leaders of Eastern Indiana. Major Steele is a graduate of West Point, and served in the regular Army for some time after his graduation. A few years ago he resigned his commission to engage in the business of pork-packing, in which he has been quite successful, achieving a handsome competence. Major Steele is a fair-haired, full-faced, blue-eyed, pleasant-mannered gentleman, and will prove one of the "popular" members of the House. He has a desire for public life, and will work hard to secure an honorable and not secondary place among his associates. He comes of the very best and truest Republican stock, has convictions as deep as his nature upon the fundamental questions of human rights, and, what is better, has the courage of those convictions.

While the Republicans of Indiana regret to part with the service in Congress of such men as Cowgill and John H. Baker, and the Democrats will feel the loss of such trained minds as Gen. A. Bickmell and Jeptha D. New, still the State sends with confidence a bevy of the youngest men, taken together, ever thrust upon so important a plane of action. The Republican delegation, it is certain, will prove worthy the State and of their own ambition.

THE SOCIAL WELCOME TO GRANT.

PREPARATIONS FOR A VERY DISTINGUISHED GATHERING AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

The preparations for the grand banquet to be given to Gen. Grant on Saturday night by the Union League Club were completed last evening, with the exception of a few minor details. The event promises to be the most brilliant reception ever given by the organization, and one of the greatest of social ovations. The welcome will be entirely devoid of political meaning, the design being to extend to Gen. Grant a public welcome as the most distinguished citizen of the United States—something in which all citizens may join, irrespective of political affiliations. The welcome will be purely social in its character. In many quarters it has been supposed that ladies as well as gentlemen would be invited, but the Reception Committee officially announced last evening that gentlemen alone would be present. The reception will be in charge of a committee of 50 officers and members of the club, of which Judge Noah Davis is Chairman. The ceremonies will take place in the theatre adjoining the club-house, and will begin at 8:30 o'clock, at which hour Gen. Grant will be escorted from the Fifth-Avenue Hotel by Joseph H. Choate, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who will present him to the Chairman of the evening, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, President of the club. Mr. Fish will welcome the distinguished guest, and Gen. Grant will respond to his address. The invited guests of the evening will then be received by the members of the Reception Committee and presented to the General. During the ceremony of presentation a select music will be played by Bernstein's band, which will be stationed on the stage of the theatre. After the hand-shakings and congratulations are over, the entire company will retire to the dining-hall, where a magnificent banquet will be spread. It is announced that there will be no formal speech-making here. The art gallery will be thrown open for a special exhibition of pictures, chiefly by American artists, and in charge of the Art Committee, who have spared no effort to make the display as fine as the brief period for preparation would permit.

The list of invited guests at present contains 350 names, but it will not be completed until this evening. It includes all the prominent City officials, the leading clergymen and physicians, foreign officials and distinguished strangers, and the military officers in the City and its neighborhood. It is expected that several members of President Hayes's Cabinet will attend, together with the President and members of the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Union League Club. Major-Gen. Shaler, and the Brigadiers and Colonels of the regiments of New-York and Brooklyn, and distinguished officers from West Point will likewise attend. Invitations have been issued to the members of all the prominent banks, exchanges, and moneyed institutions of the City, and to all the clubs and benevolent societies, as well as to the leading commercial organizations. The members of the Judiciary are expected to be present, and invitations have been sent to Gen. Hancock and the members of his staff. In short, there will be nothing partisan in the welcome, and, as both Democrats and Republicans have spontaneously taken part in the management of it, it is expected that the citizens of both political parties will join heartily in offering their greetings.

Among the visitors who called at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday to see the General were the following: Lieut.-Col. M. V. Sheridan, Judge Noah Davis, Gen. Horace Porter, Mrs. Benjamin F. Guyton, Mrs. J. J. Raymond, Eugene Lawrence, Gov. Cornell, Mrs. S. W. Benjamin, Rear-Admiral LeRoy, Mrs. A. A. Atocha, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Dr. J. R. Bigelow, Mrs. Bayard Taylor, and Gen. E. A. Paine.

GOV. FOSTER SAYS HE DIDN'T.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 21.—Gov. Foster has addressed the following letter to Mr. Dana, of the New-York *Sun*:

I notice an editorial in the *Sun* which represents that I made certain statements to a Mr. Handy, of the Philadelphia *Times*. Will you kindly allow me the same prominence you give Mr. Handy to say that I do not know, and never before heard of Mr. Handy. He never had any interview with me, and I never made to him or any one else the statement that the tariff and business issues were gotten up by Eastern parties for the purpose of a scare. CHARLES FOSTER.

REGISTER TO-DAY.

Do not fail to register to-day. Every vote counts, and none should be lost at this election. The last opportunity to register will be afforded to-morrow, but those who have not already qualified by registering should do so to-day, and not run off that data.

THE FIGHT AGAINST KELLY

REPUBLICANS TO NOMINATE A CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

A CONFERENCE WITH THE INDEPENDENT GERMAN CITIZENS—CANDIDATES SUGGESTED FOR ALDERMEN AT LARGE, SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE, AND RECORDER.

The Republicans, in conference with the German organization of which Justice Otterbourg is Chairman, yesterday listened to the views of the German committee, and afterward, in executive session, decided at all events to head the County ticket with a Republican candidate, and to await the result of future consultations before deciding positively how the remainder of the ticket should be made up. They delayed action partly to await the result of a "business men's meeting," to be held in the evening, but as that meeting seemed to have fallen into the hands of needy and greedy politicians, the Republican committee made no effort to confer with them.

The conference committee of 26 members, appointed on Wednesday night by the Republican County Convention, met the representatives of the German-American Democratic Citizens' Association, at 4 o'clock, in the rooms of the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of the Central Committee, No. 1 West Twenty-fourth-street. There was a full representation of Republicans, and nearly every district was represented by the men who were appointed in the convention. Instead of Mr. John H. Scudder, Mr. Charles N. Taintor appeared for the Third District, while Mr. Charles A. Peabody, Jr., of the Eleventh, represented that district in place of Col. James M. Varnum. For the German association there was present a sub-committee consisting of Marcus Otterbourg, Moritz Ellinger, Adolph Dengler, Henry F. Repper, Martin Dahlbender, George Keuster, Conrad Langenstein, Eugene Otterbourg, P. J. Joachimsen, and S. D. Sewards, representing a full committee of 24, or one from each Assembly District.

Col. Joel W. Mason presided over the conference, and in opening it called attention briefly to the purpose for which the Republican convention had appointed them. He desired to learn the views of the German organization. The list of committeemen was submitted and accepted, and then Justice Otterbourg said that, in speaking for himself and his associates, he would say that they wished to confer about the selection of a satisfactory ticket to all parties with which to defeat the ticket nominated by Tammany Hall.

Mr. Sheridan Shook desired to know if the committee present represented the *Staats Zeitung* party. Mr. Otterbourg replied that while he had not come to that conference to pretend that he or his organization represented the *Staats Zeitung*, he would cheerfully answer the question, and would only ask to do it in his own way. That is, any ticket put up by this combination that will be acceptable to good citizens of New-York, and the character, honesty, and ability of whose candidates can be vouched for, will be indorsed and supported by the *Staats Zeitung*. He did not come merely to talk, but to promote success; to get a good City Government. The candidate for Mayor, he would suggest, ought to be a business man of good standing, and not connected with any political hall whatever.

Col. Spencer asked what officers the conference committee expected to name upon the ticket. Justice Otterbourg desired it to be distinctly understood that it was not a question of patronage that actuated them. They had no one to propose, and only asked for the nomination of a Democrat; they wanted a nominee who could be elected. Justice Patterson asked if the Germans would support a good citizen of Republican proclivities. Mr. S. D. Sewards answered that he thought they would not, because they did not believe a strictly Republican candidate would have strength enough to be elected. The German committee were then asked what strength they could bring to the support of a candidate who would be accepted by the Republicans. They said that they could promise 20,000 votes for a Democratic candidate, but could give no assurance of the number if votes that would be given for a Republican candidate for Mayor.

Col. Mason then suggested that the Republican committee hold an executive session, and the German Committee withdrew. Upon their withdrawal a discussion was begun as to the propriety of ascertaining what was the disposition of the members. The first question to be decided was whether the Republicans should insist upon naming a candidate for Mayor Col. Spencer, Justice Patterson, Col. Mason, and others expressed the opinion that great danger would be incurred to the national ticket if the Republicans made a ticket which the Democrats had suggested, and which they would run out of ther boxes beyond control of the Republicans. It was decided to take the sense of the committee individually as to whether the Republicans should name a Mayor. Secretary Solon B. Smith called the roll, and each member voted in favor of the nomination of a Republican. In this connection, Col. Spencer said he had no doubt that a Republican could be found who would be free from the charge of partisanship, a high-toned business man, and a man of unexceptionable character. Such a man, for instance, as Mr. L. M. Bates, of the firm of Bates, Reed & Cooley, in whom everybody would have confidence, and who would surely attract many men who were dissatisfied with the nomination of William R. Grace.

When the committee came to consider the nomination for Judge of the Superior Court, it was found to be the opinion of all that the name of Judge Horace Russell ought to be mentioned, as he had been regarded for some time as the choice of a large number of the Republicans of this City. For Recorder, the same preference was felt for Assistant District Attorney Daniel G. Rollins, who was known as a capable officer and a lawyer of excellent attainments. It was finally decided that these names, with that of Meyer S. Isaacs for Judge of the Marine Court, should be suggested to any committee of conference the Republicans might meet, and that their recommendation to the County Convention should become contingent upon the result of such conferences.

The committee also considered and acted upon a motion to decide what they should recommend to the County Convention in the way of nominations for Aldermen at Large. After an animated debate as to the selection to be made, it was proposed, and the proposition was adopted by a unanimous vote, that Ferdinand Finck and Henry C. Ferley should be nominated by the County Convention as Aldermen at Large. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Jacob Hess, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., John W. Jacobus, Ernest Hall, Joel W. Mason, John H. Brady, and Solon B. Smith was appointed to consult with a committee from the proposed business men's meeting, if it should decide to confer with the Republicans. At 6:30 the committee adjourned to meet again this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

Just as the State Committee were about to send out the Electoral ticket to the county committees, a doubt was raised as to the eligibility of Mr. D. Ogden Bradley and Mr. Lucius N. Bangs, in the Twelfth and Thirty-first Districts respectively. Mr. Bradley is a member of the Legislature, and is about to be re-elected. Mr. Bangs is County Judge of Genesee County. To have the ticket above criticism, it was suggested that these gentlemen should withdraw. They did so cheerfully, and Mr. Bradley was replaced by Mr. John B. Trevor, a prominent citizen of Yonkers, and Mr. Bangs was succeeded by Henry F. Tarbox, of Batavia.

PROHIBITORY NOMINATIONS.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 21.—The Prohibitory Convention to-day made the following nominations: Member of Congress—the Hon. Rodney French, of New-Bedford; Councillor—Nehemiah P. Baker, of Falmouth; Presidential Elector—John D. King, of Edgartown.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE MEETING.

BUSINESS MEN AND POLITICIANS ORGANIZING AN OPPOSITION.

The meeting which was said to be called and which was intended to be managed by business men, met in the dining-room of the Hoffman House at 8 o'clock last evening. Before it was called to order, there was present rather a mixed gathering. The call for the meeting appeared to have been signed by many prominent merchants, but few of them were present. Among the most prominent were W. L. Strong, L. M. Bates, Forrest H. Parker, James E. Ward, Edward E. Poor, Archibald W. Hurlbut, J. H. Lane, Edwin M. Wright, and John C. Wandell. Sprinkled about among these gentlemen and some 75 others were Rufus F. Andrews, J. C. Cary, (better known as "Cross-town Cary,") H. N. Beers, John Livingston, of Erie notoriety; George W. Cooney, Clerk of the Jefferson Market Police Court; George W. Gibbons, Justice Otterbourg, Eugene Otterbourg, S. D. Sewards, Louis M. Doscher, and other men not entirely unacquainted with politics and political methods. Mr. Cary had taken a seat just in front of the Chairman's place, and when there was some hesitation as to who should be made the presiding officer, he was popped into the chair. He very naturally to his surprise, as he said in a speech which he made on taking the chair. He had always been a Democrat, but he did not see how any man could support the ticket dictated by John Kelly. He did not propose to do it. He did not know why he was selected, but he was not an office-seeker, and he was glad to be in the cause. On Mr. L. M. Bates's motion, Mr. W. H. Morrell was made Recording Secretary, and Morris Herzberg Reading Secretary. Mr. Bates explained, so far as he understood it, the purpose of the meeting. He had only read over the call which he had signed, and saw that it was for a meeting to take steps to secure a good County ticket, to get a candidate representing the best interests of the people. The best way to obtain the sentiment of the meeting was to appoint a committee of seven to draft resolutions and suggest a plan of action. He made a motion to that effect, which was adopted, and the Chair appointed as the committee W. L. Strong, J. H. Lane, Richard W. Hurlbut, Marcus Otterbourg, Edward E. Poor, Louis M. Doscher, and David S. Brown.

Mr. W. L. Strong declined to be named as a member of the committee. If citizens wanted to confer to nominate a candidate irrespective of party, that was well; but, said he, "I am in favor of Mr. Thomas L. James for Mayor, and don't want to vote for him. So I don't believe I could serve on the committee." The Chairman retained him, and the committee withdrew. While they were out Mr. Munn B. Wilson, who stood in the back of the room, rose and proposed the name of Mr. L. M. Bates for Mayor. A Mr. Cruikshank, who said he was a lawyer, wished to complain of the Tammany nomination for the judicial places. No man should be made Judge of the Superior Court who is not a member of the Bar in high standing. Plenty of good men could be found to serve for $15,000 a year. Nearly every member of the Bar was indignant at the nomination for Superior Court Judge that had been made by Tammany Hall and Irving Hall. He suggested a committee to confer with the Produce Exchange and the Stock Exchange to name an entire citizens' ticket. A number of motions were made, among them one by George W. Cooney that the meeting had better go on and make nominations, or other bodies would have them made before they would have opportunity to confer with anybody. This hasty suggestion was not seconded, and all of the motions were laid on the table. When the Committee of Seven came in with their report, Mr. Hersberg, the Reading Secretary, begged that the gentleman who wrote it should read it. Mr. Louis M. Doscher read the report as follows:

Whereas, The County ticket recently nominated by Mr. Kelly and his allies in Irving Hall is such as to warrant the decided opposition of all having in view the true business interests and good government of our City,

Resolved, That we deem it our duty as business men to take such measures as will unite all good citizens in the support of a ticket composed of honest representative men.

Resolved, That a Committee of Twenty-four be appointed, whose duty it shall be to confer at once with all organizations and associations opposed to the Tammany nominations, for the purpose of making a united citizens' ticket, and further, to recommend, not later than to-morrow evening, a plan of organization in each district.

Upon Mr. Strong's suggestion a recess was taken to name the committee, which is as follows: John B. Cornell, Horace B. Claflin, E. M. Wright, Louis M. Doscher, George W. Gibbons, James Schindler, Edward E. Poor Morris Herzberg, Sherman W. Coe, Marcus Otterbourg, Moritz Ellinger, Munn B. Wilson, B. W. Koppel, S. D. Sewards, John C. Wandell, H. J. Seaman, David S. Brown, W. H. Arthur, W. H. Morrell, Henry N. Beers, George D. Lennon, William Watson, Frederick Butterfield, H. S. Jaffray, Eugene Otterbourg, L. J. N. Stark, James T. Leavitt, J. C. Tucker, W. H. Halstead. These names were mostly picked out of the signatures to the call by Mr. Morrell, and numbered 29 instead of 24. The committee were authorized to increase their number if they desired to do so. At 10 o'clock the meeting adjourned, to reassemble to-night at 8 o'clock, in the same place.

The meeting was not regarded by the merchants who took part in it as a success or as promising anything very satisfactory. The accident of getting Mr. Cary into the chair was considered unfortunate, when it became generally known that he was not a merchant, and stories began to circulate about his experience in Albany about the outer halls of the Legislature. The Republican sub-committee, when they heard what the meeting had amounted to, decided that they would hold no conference with its committee, considering that conference with so loosely organized a body could amount to nothing.

THE NEW-JERSEY CANVASS.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN PATERSON—REPUBLICAN MEETINGS ELSEWHERE.

CLOSTER, N. J., Oct. 21.—The Hon. John Hill received an ovation last evening from the Republicans of this township such as has never been given before. Fire-works were a feature of the display which accompanied the procession, and along the route the houses of Democrats and Republicans were equally illuminated. The meeting was held in a canvas tent in the village, but it was not near large enough to hold the crowd assembled. The addresses were made by Mr. Hill, E. Y. Bell, and others.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 21.—There was a very successful Republican mass-meeting here Tuesday evening. State Senator William H. Francis delivered an address. A feature of the meeting was the attendance of a new company of Boys in Blue, composed entirely of young Irishmen, residents of Bloomfield, who, with few exceptions, will cast their first ballots at the next election. They were greeted with cheers as they entered the hall.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 21.—The third grand Republican parade this season in this city came off to-night, and was remarkable not less for its size than for the general character of the men who participated in it. Fully 3,000 men were in line from Paterson, besides visiting companies from Newark, Wayne, Little Falls, and elsewhere. The Newark clubs elicited great admiration for their handsome uniforms and fine drill. One of the most striking features of the procession was the turn-out of the employes of several of the silk mills to the number of 500 or more, who carried transparencies inscribed, "A revenue tariff means starvation; protection means prosperity," and others similarly significant of their hostility to the Democratic attitude toward the working men of the country. Another remarkable feature was the Business Man's Battalion, comprising between 400 and 500 of the best-known solid business men of the city, who organized only last Monday night, and turned out to-night for the first time. The procession took half an hour to pass a given point, and in numbers and character completely eclipsed the Democratic parade of last night. The route of the procession was illuminated throughout. The Republicans are extremely jubilant over the success of this demonstration.

A MEAN BOURBON FORGERY.

A CARD SIGNED BY SEVERAL LYNN MANUFACTURERS PROVING THE CHINESE LETTER TO BE BOGUS.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Several of the most prominent manufacturers of Lynn, representing a capital in business of over $9,000,000, have signed a card declaring that there is not, and has not been, any organization there called the Employers' Union, and that there is no such man as H. L. Morey, to whom it is asserted the Garfield letter on the Chinese question was written, and which letter the General so promptly pronounced a forgery. The card of the Lynn manufacturers is as follows:

The undersigned shoe manufacturers of this city hereby state that there never was any organization or association called the Employers' Union, and we do not know any man by the name of H. L. Morey, who was ever employed by us or a resident of this city.

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 21, 1880.

SAMUEL M. BUBIER,	B. F. SPINNEY & Co.,
JOHN SHAW (2d) & BROTHER,	B. H. DAAKES & Co.,
C. S. SWEETSER & Co.,	JOSEPH DAVIS & Co.,
BUBIER BROTHERS,	LUTHER H. JOHNSON,
S. J. HOLLIS,	A. F. BREED,
C. A. COFFIN & Co.,	JEROME INGALLS,
KEENE BROTHERS,	C. D. PECKER & Co.,
CHARLES B. TEBBETTS,	MORGAN & DORE,
	F. W. BREED.

The above signatures were obtained in less than an hour this evening, and had there been more time it is believed that the signature of every manufacturer in the place could have been secured.

It having been stated that H. L. Morey died recently, and that the letter was found among his effects, it has been ascertained to-day that no male person by the name of Morey has for several years lived in Lynn, and that the death of such a person has not been recorded at any time during the present year at least. There was no organization of any kind of employers at the date of the alleged letter—Jan. 23, 1880. In 1877-8, during the Crispin troubles, 25 or more manufacturers combined for self-protection, but the organization adopted no name and ceased to exist in March, 1878, when the labor troubles were adjusted. The employers have held no meetings since.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT TO VOTE.

GEN. M'DOWELL ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK FOR THE PURPOSE OF VOTING FOR GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 21.—Gen. McDowell and wife, accompanied by Major Keeler, passed through Cleveland this morning, on the way to New-York. The party stopped at Mentor, and spent a portion of the day with Gen. Garfield. In conversation with a reporter, Gen. McDowell remarked: "This is the fifth time I have returned to New-York to vote. It makes a pretty long trip, to be sure, but I would be willing to take it many times if I could help Republican principles even to the extent of one vote." The General was asked his opinion of the military records of the two candidates, and replied: "I don't want to say a word about Hancock. He was a soldier, and so was Garfield; but the question of men is so infinitely smaller than the question of party principles that it is wasting time to discuss it. Great issues are at stake to soldier and citizen, and every man should be intensely in earnest in support of the party he believes to be honest in principles and sound in faith." Gen. McDowell expressed great interest in the recent honors tendered the Mentor statesman. "I was born in Ohio," he said, "and feel an Ohioan's love for Garfield. I lived in Ohio until I was a well-grown boy, and then moved East. There is not a man in the land who I have so strong a regard and respect for as for Gen. Garfield. I have known him and loved him, as soldier and statesman, far above the intriguers and demagogues, for many years. Many years ago I thought that he might grow into the Presidency, but I did not dream that it would be so soon. It was one of the most grateful surprises of my life when I heard that he was nominated, and I am sure that nothing more unfortunate could befall the people of this land, soldiers and citizens, white or black, native or naturalized, than the defeat of this victor in many strifes of legislation and war."

A DEMONSTRATION AT LANCASTER.

LANCASTER, Penn., Oct. 21.—A large Republican meeting was held this afternoon at the grounds opposite the reservoir. The audience was addressed by the Hon. George Lear, Gen. W. H. Koontz, the "Buckeye Blacksmith," and J. Hay Brown. Henry Baumgardner presided. In the evening a meeting was held at the Court-house, which was addressed by the Hon. R. Stockett Mathews, of Baltimore. It was enthusiastic and largely attended. The meeting was followed by a large torch-light parade. Many of the visiting clubs remained in town for the parade. It was a brilliant affair. The illuminations were grander than ever before. The newspaper offices presented a gay appearance and the Republicans in all parts of the city on the route of the parade illuminated their houses. Many things brought back to the minds of our old citizens the scenes of the great campaign of 1840. The "Buckeye Blacksmith," who spoke to-day, is 83 years old, and he made horseshoes in the parade of 1840. W. T. Eberman wore to-day the same badge that he wore then.

cause. Mr. H. W. Rathbone, proprietor of the large rolling mill and blast furnace here, employing several hundred hands, has come out openly in favor of the Republican ticket. He has always been a strong and influential Democrat until this election. Mr. Tuttle Reynolds, another leading Democrat of Elmira, has also announced himself for Garfield and Arthur. The Republicans are confident of carrying the city in November by a good majority, which has not been done in many years. Mr. Beecher, editor of the Elmira *Advertiser*, estimates the Republican majority in the city and county at not less than 600, and probably much more. This would be a gain over 1876 of nearly 1,100. The Democrats of Elmira are badly demoralized. They have two daily organs, the *Gazette* and *Free Press*, the first representing the Tilden wing of the party and the last the "Young Democracy," and the "peace and harmony" between the two is about equal to that between Cooper and Kelly in New-York. The *Free Press* is doing the Hancock ticket about the same service as the New-York *Sun*. The Greenbackers, who have always had a strong pull in Elmira, have nominated for Congress the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, the popular and eccentric preacher, and the Tilden branch of the Democracy has tacitly indorsed him. At all events, they have refused to call a convention to nominate any one else, and David B. Hill, a shining light of the Tildenites and member of the State Committee, is working for him with all his might. Hill's motive is said to be to trade off votes for his law partner, John K. Stanchfield, the Democratic nominee for District Attorney. In fact, Hill is accused of desiring to trade off the entire county ticket as well as Congressman for Stanchfield. This has aroused the ire of the "Young Democracy," who called a convention in Corning to-day to put a Democrat in the field for Congress. There is no hope of the election of Beecher in any event, and about as little probability of electing Hill's candidate for District Attorney, but the effect of the quarrel will be to largely increase the majority for Richardson, the Republican candidate for Congress, and it will also most likely insure the election of Charles A. Collins, the Republican nominee for District Attorney. The *Free Press* refuses to support Stanchfield, and he is conceded by everybody to have no qualifications for the office, as compared with Collins.

There is another influence operating against the Democratic Party here, which exists to a greater or less extent in all parts of the State, but which is particularly noticeable in Elmira. It is the lukewarmness of the Tilden Democrats in regard to their Electoral ticket. Ex-Gov. Lucius Robinson, who resides here, it may have been noticed, has taken no part in this campaign. So far as is known he has not said a word or written a line in support of the ticket. As they say here, he hasn't even "peeped" since Hancock was nominated. I understand he is amusing himself by having his likeness painted. But his extraordinary reticence during the campaign, as well as that of other prominent Tilden men, is significant. Some of the more bold-spoken Tilden men in the interior of the State do not hesitate to say that the Democratic Party threw away the only chance it had of success when it refused to renominate the Gramercy Park statesman. With him as a candidate, they say they would at least have had a leader with some brains in his head, and would not, as a party, have been covered with ridicule by the stupid utterances of an ass. The Democrats who talk thus are more numerous throughout the State than is generally supposed. I have encountered a score of them during my travels, and where one talks it, a hundred think it.

Chemung County is likely to send a Republican Assemblyman to Albany in the person of Purrington B. Call, a young mechanic of Elmira, who has received the nomination, and is pretty sure to be elected. He is an excellent speaker, and is very popular. Last year the county was represented by Henry C. Hoffman, a Democrat.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM FOR GARFIELD AMONG BUSINESS MEN—LARGE MEETINGS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

AUBURN, Oct. 21.—Pursuant to public notice the business men comprising the manufacturers and merchants of the city of Auburn convened to-night. They represent 5,000 employes, and adopted resolutions unanimously deprecating a change of Government policy, and advocating the election of Garfield and Arthur. The greatest interest was manifested, and the most earnest determination was apparent. The leading manufacturers resolved to close their establishments on Tuesday next to allow their employes to participate in the Republican demonstration, at which Gen. Ben Harrison is to speak. The greatest fervor ever exhibited among the substantial men of Auburn is being manifested.

KINGSTON, Oct. 21.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the German Republicans of this city was held at Washington Hall on Wednesday evening, and was addressed by the Hon. Ferdinand Voegler, who spoke in German, and by A. T. Clearwater, District Attorney of Ulster County, whose address was in English. Many Germans of this city who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket were in attendance, and expressed their hearty approval of the sentiments uttered by both the speakers by hearty and continued applause. Mr. Clearwater's mention of the name of the Hon. Thomas Cornell, who was nominated on Wednesday by the Congressional Convention of this, the Fifteenth, district, was received with so much enthusiasm that several minutes elapsed before he could resume speaking.

WATERTOWN, Oct. 21.—Lester M. Ripley, a prominent Democrat of Adams, in this county, who was elected a Justice of Sessions by the Democracy last Fall, publishes a letter in the Watertown *Times* of to-day, declaring strongly for Garfield and Arthur.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 21.—One of the grandest demonstrations that ever occurred in Schenectady took place to-night. About 3,000 men were in line, with several bands of music. The Republicans are jubilant and confident.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 21.—This village had its grandest Republican demonstration of the campaign last night. There was a fine parade early in the evening, in which several companies of the Boys in Blue participated. One significant feature of the procession was a long line of ununiformed citizens with hand-lanterns, comprising many of the leading merchants and most influential men of the place, many of whom had never joined in any kind of a political parade before. After the parade a large meeting was held in the Opera-house. The speaker of the evening was Col. Anson S. Wood.

OSWEGO, Oct. 20.—N. P. Banks and W. W. Curry addressed an audience of 2,000 people here to-night. The meeting was of the most enthusiastic description. The canvass is being prosecuted with great vigor all through the county. From five to ten meetings are held at different points every night under the auspices of the County Committee, and all are largely attended and enthusiastic. In this city 15 Garfield and Arthur clubs have been organized, including Irish, German, French, and English clubs. The Republican candidates will receive a larger share of the vote of foreign citizens than ever before, especially of the Germans and French. The Central Garfield and Arthur Club, of which George B. Sloan is Chairman, holds one or two public meetings every week with speakers from abroad, and the hall has been crowded at every one of them. Politicians of experience say this is the liveliest campaign since the war.

THOMAS CORNELL'S NOMINATION.

ROSMONT, Oct. 20.—The nomination of the Hon. Thomas Cornell as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fifteenth District probably redeems this district from Democratic control. Mr. Cornell is undoubtedly the strongest man in the district, and could probably carry it against a single Democratic candidate, whereas there are now two—Lounsbery in Ulster and Pindar in Schoharie. Major Cornell represented this district in the Fortieth Congress, being elected in the face of an overwhelming Democratic majority. He is far stronger now than then, and will poll an immense vote in this city and county. His business interests are probably the largest of any man on the Hudson between New-York and Albany, and his private character is entirely beyond reproach. He will be voted for in this city without regard to party. He has not yet indicated his acceptance, and his business interests make it a sacrifice for him to take this office; but the possibility of assisting to change the character of the next House may present itself as a duty which he will not feel at liberty to decline.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The Republicans of Rockland County to-day nominated the following ticket: For County Clerk—Cyrus M. Cram; for Justice of Sessions—John T. Cole; for Coroners—Dr. G. F. Blauvelt and W. A. Vervalen; for Superintendent of Poor—Charles H. Osborne.

THE TROUBLES OF TURKEY

PROGRESS OF THE GREEK AND MONTENEGRIN QUARRELS.

THE KING OF GREECE DELIVERS A WAR-LIKE SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS—TURKEY'S PROPOSALS REGARDING THE SURRENDER OF DULCIGNO.

ATHENS, Oct. 21.—The King, in his speech at the opening of the Chambers to-day, said: "I hasten to ask the co-operation of the Chambers to enable me to carry out the national duties imposed upon me. These duties are unusually serious, but the sentiments of the nation are proportionately lofty. The relations of Greece with the foreign powers are friendly. I have to express my gratitude to to the countries I have visited whose arbitrament has given to Greece a frontier strengthening and extending her boundaries. The execution of the decision of the powers imposes upon us action, the regulation of which will chiefly engage your deliberations. The Government has already made extensive military and naval preparations, for which loans have been contracted, and which the Chambers will be asked to ratify. The nation has undertaken heavy obligations. The army will not be disbanded until the establishment of a new order of things in the territory awarded to Greece. I am firmly resolved to effect as speedily as possible that for which I have prepared. I rely upon your co-operation as faithful exponents of the national will. Such a work will be blessed by God." The speech was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A dispatch from Paris to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "A telegram received from Ragusa states that Riza Pasha is about to attempt forcibly to reoccupy Tusi, which is now held by the Albanians."

A dispatch from Cettinje says: "The Montenegrins have received a report from Scutari that Riza Pasha is in perfect accord with Hodo Bey, who has complete control of the Mohammedan portion of Albania, and whose party offer determined resistance to the surrender of Dulcigno."

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople, dated Wednesday, says: "The articles of the convention which Riza Pasha instructed the Turkish Commissioner at Rjeka to propose in regard to the surrender of Dulcigno are as follows: Montenegro to assume a portion of the Turkish debt corresponding to the ceded territory; liberty of emigration for the inhabitants; the maintenance of the Turkish laws; a guarantee for the property of the Ottoman Government; the maintenance of the Turkish flag aboard trading vessels belonging to Dulcigno, and the maintenance of the *status quo ante* of Lake Scutari. It is untrue that Riza Pasha has proposed that there shall be an interval of three hours between the evacuation of Dulcigno and its occupation by the Montenegrins. The council of Ministers are now discussing the Montenegrin objections to some of the above-mentioned conditions."

Another Constantinople dispatch says: "The stipulation proposed by the Turkish Commissioner at Rjeka, relating to the maintenance of the *status quo* to the east of Lake Scutari, has been withdrawn."

Although there is much uncertainty concerning the results of the negotiations at Rjeka, the dispatch from Castel Nuovo, stating that they had failed, probably only refers to rejection of the two Turkish conditions, as, according to a Cettinje dispatch, the Montenegrin Commissioners returned to Rjeka on Wednesday to await the return thither of the Turkish Commissioner.

A dispatch from Athens says Greece has money for several months' warlike preparations, but cannot bear the present strain indefinitely. Forty-five thousand men are now under arms.

RAGUSA, Oct. 21.—The Austrian, Italian, and German squadrons will change their anchorage on the 22d inst. to Kombar, in the Bay of Meglina.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A Reuter telegram from Ragusa says great excitement prevails in Albania in consequence of the sudden death of four Albanian chiefs, who, it is currently reported, were poisoned.

A dispatch from Cettinge says the Turkish Commissioner, notwithstanding his promises to return, and although the weather has greatly moderated, has not yet appeared at Rjeka.

A Vienna correspondent reports that the Turks have dropped the two conditions objected to by the Montenegrins. There is some doubt whether they originated at Constantinople or Scutari, but they were abandoned, owing to the efforts of the Ambassadors at Constantinople.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A Paris dispatch says: "Three Catholic priests have, within the last few weeks, joined Père Hyacinthe."

The correspondent of a Manchester paper says: "I understand that the Russian Finance Minister has decided on a complete revision of the tariff. Higher protective duties will be levied on imported tallow, grain, and coal. The duties on cotton and cotton goods will be completely revised."

The *Weser Zeitung* says: "At an early meeting of the Bundesrath the representative of Hamburg will propose the proclamation of a state of siege there. Prussia will make a similar proposal in regard to Altona, Ottensen, and Wandsbeck, but Saxony will decline, for the present, at least, to take any repressive measures in regard to Leipsic."

The Press Association says it understands that steps are being taken to form an influential committee of Liberals to strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with the disorder in Ireland, and to urge the necessity for immediate measures for the protection of life and property. A Dublin correspondent says Sergeant Heron has already been engaged by the Crown as one of the counsel for the prosecution of the Land League.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The Franciscan friars of Avignon have bricked up the door of their monastery. They are well supplied with provisions.

Much sensation was caused by the Duc de Chartres, at a military dinner at Evreux, proposing a toast to France and her Government, and to the President of the Republic. The Legitimists consider that this is an indirect acceptance by him of the Republic. The Duke, in his speech, said that in America, where he passed a part of his youth, it was customary to give such a loyal toast before all others.

MADRID, Oct. 21.—The ceremony of churching the Queen took place at the Chapel Royal to-day in the presence of a brilliant assemblage. There was an immense crowd within and outside the chapel.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A Paris correspondent says there are indications of a campaign in preparation against the Ferry Cabinet. The Gambetta organs are beginning to press the Ministry to enforce the religious decrees once for all. The Cabinet may be overturned if it refuses to go on to the end, but it seems disposed to effect a compromise with the religious orders.

A correspondent at Rome says the distinguished German authoress, Elise Linhardt, has committed suicide at Civita Vecchia by throwing herself into the sea.

READJUSTERS NOT RECOGNIZED.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 21.—A telegram received from New-York to-night says the Democratic National Committee has decided to recognize the regular Democratic Funder ticket in this State, and the address will be forwarded to Mr. A. M. Kelly, the Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic Party, to-night. The first intimation that Gen. Mahone had of the matter was the announcement made to-night by a reporter. Mahone said that he had expected this result, and was only surprised that this course had not been adopted by Mr. Barnum's Committee as far back as August and July. He did not believe, he said, that it would cause him to lose any of his strength. Gen. Mahone said that the people would choose their own tickets, as they would have done had not the committee interfered in the matter. The whole matter is a great surprise to the Readjuster leaders, although they admit that they did not have any idea of being recognized, nor had they sought such recognition at the hands of Mr. Barnum's committee. This will give great relief to the public, and must tend to strengthen the regular organization in Virginia.

THE ATLANTA SOLDIERS' REUNION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 21.—To-day the citizens of Atlanta gave the visiting military an old-fashioned barbecue at the encampment. All the military and many invited guests were present. The Boston Light Infantry Band furnished fine music, playing "Dixie," "Yankee Doodle," and "The Star Spangled Banner." Gen. Sherman, accompanied by Gens. Hawley, of the State Gen Guard, made an elaborate speech, concluding with the toast, "The Stars and Stripes, the Constitution, Law and Order, and Good Government," which was greeted with great applause. Patriotic speeches were made by Gen. Sawyer, of the Rockford Rifles; Mayor Ogden, of Atlanta; Col. Briscoe, of the Old Eagle Regiment, of Wisconsin; Capt. Duchesney, of the Sherman Cadets, of Lawrence, Mass., and others. The speeches were full of fraternal feeling and patriotic sentiment. Politics were eschewed. During the barbecue the Southern military proposed three cheers for the North, and the Northern military three cheers for the South. They were given with fervent unanimity.

THE VETERANS AT MENTOR.

GEN. GARFIELD'S ADDRESS TO THE VOLUNTEERS OF OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 21.—About 1,200 veteran volunteers, mostly from this county, visited Gen. Garfield at Mentor to-day, going by special train. In response to the address of Gen. M. D. Leggett Gen. Garfield said:

"COMRADES: ANY man that can see 1,200 comrades in his front door yard has as much reason to be proud as for anything that can well happen to him in this world. After that has happened he need not much care what else happens. To see 1,200 men from almost every regiment of the State, and from regiments and brigades and divisions of almost every other State, to see the consolidated field report of the survivors of the war 16 years after it is over, is a great sight for any man to look on. I greet you all with gratitude for this visit. Its personal compliment is great, but there is another thought in it far greater than that to me, and greater to you. Just over yonder, about 10 miles, when I was a mere lad, I heard the first political speech of my life. It was a speech that Joshua R. Giddings was making. He had come home to appeal to his constituents. A Southern man drew a pistol on him while he was speaking in favor of human liberty, and marched over toward him to shoot him down, to stop his speech, and quench the voice of liberty. I remember but one thing that the old hero said in the course of that speech, so long ago, and it was this: 'I know I was speaking for liberty, and I felt that if the assassin shot me down, my speech would still go on and triumph. Well now, gentlemen, these twelve hundred, and the hundred times twelve hundred, the million of men that went out into the field of battle to fight for our Union felt just as that speaker felt—that if they should all be shot down the cause of liberty would still go on. You and all the Union felt that around you, and above you, and behind you was a force and a cause and an immortal truth that would outlive your bodies and mine, and survive all our brigades and all our armies and all our battles."

"Here you are to-day in the same belief, and we shall all die and yet believe that after us the immortal truth for which we fought will live in a united nation, a united people, against all faction, against all section, against all division, so long as there shall be a continent of rivers and mountains and lakes. It was that great belief that lifted you all up into the heroic height of great soldiers in the war, and it is my belief that you cherish it to-day and carry it with you in all your pilgrimages and in all your reunions. In that great belief, and in that inspiring faith, I meet you and greet you to-day, and with it we will go on to whatever fate has in store for us all. I thank you, comrades, for this demonstration of your faith and confidence and regard for me. Why, gentlemen, this home of mine will never be the same place again. I am disposed to think a man does not take everything away from a place when he takes his body away. It was said that long after the death of the First Napoleon his soldiers believed that on certain anniversary days he came out and reviewed all his dead troops, he himself being dead; that he had a midnight review of those that had fought and fallen under his leadership. That, doubtless, was a fiction of the imagination; but I shall have the belief that in all time hereafter the character and spirits and impressions of any comrades live on this turf and under these trees and in this portal, and it will be a part of my comradeship in all days to come. And now, gentlemen, I thank you with all my heart."

A RED SHIRT REBEL VICTORY.

SHOOTING DOWN A COLORED MAN AND STOPPING A REPUBLICAN MEETING.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Oct. 21.—To-day the Hon. E. W. M. Mackey went to Gleatons, in Orangeburg County, for the purpose of holding a Republican meeting, of which notice had previously been given. He was accompanied by Mr. Livingston, the Republican Sheriff of the county; Mr. Webster, one of the candidates for election, and several others. Upon their arrival at the place of meeting, they found a large number of red shirt Democrats, who had come for the purpose of having a joint discussion. To this Mr. Mackey consented. The Republican precinct Chairman then proceeded to open the meeting by reading the call for the same. While he was doing so, one of the Democrats drew a pistol, and, without any provocation whatever, shot down a colored man who was quietly standing near the wagon from which the speaking was to take place. Several other shots were fired, but nobody else was hurt. After the excitement had subsided a little, the Democrats were satisfied that the Republicans would not participate in the joint discussion, but would withdraw and hold a meeting of their own in the private lands of a Republican who lived near by.

The Republicans then left the grounds and went to the place named, and then proceeded to organize their meeting, but were prevented from doing so by the Red Shirts, who followed them, and who demanded a division of time, which the Republicans refused to grant. After considerable parleying, some of the Democrats cried out to Mr. Mackey, "Will you quit and call this a Democratic victory?" To this Mr. Mackey replied, "Yes, I am willing to call it a Democratic victory." The Democrats positively refused to permit the Republicans to have their meeting, even on the private grounds to which they had resorted unless they would divide time with them. Unfortunately, the Republicans, expecting no trouble whatever, went to the meeting entirely unprepared for any disturbance, while the Democrats were thoroughly armed.

GREENBACK NOMINATIONS.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The Greenbackers of the Third District to-day nominated Orrin Fairbanks for Congress. A resolution indorsing Gen. Weaver and thanking him for the noble stand he has taken against fusion was adopted. The Greenbackers of the Eighth District to-day nominated J. M. L. Babcock, of Cambridge, for Congress. In the Fourth District the question of nomination was discussed, and, Wendell Phillips had the largest number of votes, but the matter was left to the District Committee to report at the polls.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The Rockland County Republican Convention to-day nominated Ira M. Hedges, of Haverstraw, for member of the Assembly.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The Democrats of the First District have nominated B. D. Houghton for member of the Assembly.

DR. HOLME AS OTHERS HEARD HIM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dr. J. Stanford Holme is, of course, to be believed in his statement as to his position on the question of amusements. But notice the following:

I. The plea that his paper was read "not to the public" is remarkable, for no one knows better than he that all the meetings of that "company of ministers" are attended by reporters, and every sappy novel or unusual is especially reported.

II. The criticism which followed the reading was unanimous that the paper was such a mass of affirmations and subsequent negations that it was impossible to arrive at any other general conclusion than that he was sweepingly opposed to all "diversions" and "relaxations." These were his definitions of amusements, excluding the questions of "dancing and theatre-going."

III. He did use the arguments quoted that the Bible furnished no example of laughter, nor of Christ saying "Come apart and unbend awhile."

IV. Other reporters were not asleep to catch the general interpretation of Dr. Holme's position. Your editor certainly drew legitimate conclusions. The brother, with his "tentative study," has put himself in a position to be pleasantly thanked and laughed at, and he ought good-naturedly to relish the schoolmarm.

A HEARER.

THREE SPEECHES BY GRANT

HE ADDRESSES THREE LARGE MEETINGS IN JERSEY CITY.

HIS AUDIENCE STIRRED TO GREAT ENTHUSIASM—CARPET-BAGGERS IN THE SOUTH AND IN THE WEST—PROVOKING REPEATED LAUGHTER—A REFERENCE TO THE THIRD TERM—REVIEWING A PARADE.

After having presided at a meeting in Stamford, Conn., yesterday, making the journey to and from New-York, and after entertaining a large number of friends and making a rather long speech, Gen. Grant presided at one meeting and made speeches at three meetings in Jersey City this evening. The population of the entire city, apparently, had turned out. The streets were so crowded that it was with difficulty that the distinguished guest went from one meeting to another. Meetings were in progress simultaneously in the Academy of Music, the Tabernacle, and the Opera-house. Each place was so crowded in anticipation of seeing Gen. Grant, that it was impossible to get within 50 yards of the entrances 10 minutes after the doors had been thrown open. The first place visited was the Academy of Music, where the crush was terrible. The auditorium and galleries were densely crowded, and the aisles and every corner were filled, until there was room for no more. About 500 ladies and gentlemen were on the platform. Previous to the meeting a reception in honor of Gen. Grant was held at the residence of Gen. John Ramsey. The departure for the Academy of Music was somewhat delayed by the great number of people who called. The waiting audience being somewhat impatient, Mr. G. M. Timmerman was introduced, and was making an eloquent address, when Gen. Grant came into the Academy by a private entrance, accompanied by Gen. Ramsey and other distinguished citizens. When Gen. Grant was recognized, every man and woman in the house arose as if actuated by an inward impulse, and made some of the wildest cheering Jersey City has probably ever heard. It took a long time for the tumultuous noise to cease sufficiently to hear what Gen. Grant had to say. Mr. Ramsey briefly introduced him as the President of the meeting, whereupon Gen. Grant came forward and said:

GEN. GRANT'S FIRST ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I believed when I came in you were listening to a very good speech, full of advice to the people at the present time. I supose it was a political speech you were hearing; I hope so. You were learning good reasons why the Republican Party should be successful at the approaching election. I have been traveling around a little, not making speeches, because I cannot make them; but I have seen the people, and I think I can give to the people of New-Jersey the assurance that the Republican ticket at the coming election is going to have the vote of the solid North, including New-Jersey. [Applause and laughter.] It seems to be a common thing some years to say that New-Jersey was not in the United States. [Laughter and applause.] Since that she has redeemed herself on several occasions and she is going to prove again, on the 2d of November, that she is in the Union. [Laughter and cheers.] I will not say anything that would be offensive, if I can help it, to any Democrats who may be present; I like Democrats. [Laughter.] Some of my best friends are among the Democrats. [Cheers and laughter.] But then I think, for the time being, that they should be satisfied that the Republicans should run this Government at least until they can give better assurances than any they have yet given that they can run it in the interests of all classes and all sections.

During the Democratic war which we had from 1861 to 1865 I always contended that the rebels—all of whom were Democrats—[laughter and cheers] that they were as much interested in their own defeat as we were interested in defeating them. [Cheers.] I think so yet. [Renewed cheers.] I believed it for the interest of every person representing every foot of territory in this country that the rebellion should be put down, and that we should be a one and undivided people. [Cheers.] Now, I believe every Democrat is as much interested in their defeat on the 2d of November as the Republicans are. [Loud cheers.] In other words, I believe in the greatest good to the greatest number, and that that will come from our success. I hope this audience unite with me in this sentiment, and that the speaker whom I interrupted by my unseemly entrance will also agree with me in that sentiment. Ladies and gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for this enthusiastic reception.

Loud cheers followed the conclusion of these remarks. Gen. Grant then came forward and acknowledged the honor of being made President of the meeting, remarking that it was the third term, which created a great laugh. He then introduced Prof. Adams, who sang some songs, and A. W. Bishop, formerly of Arkansas, and now of Buffalo, who made a very effective campaign address. Before he had gone far it was announced that Gen. Grant was compelled to visit other meetings, and he thereupon withdrew. With a party of gentlemen he proceeded to the Tabernacle, where a meeting was in progress. This meeting was smaller than the Academy meeting, because the building was smaller. The reception of Gen. Grant here was a repetition of his reception at the Academy of Music, though on a smaller scale. When introduced to the meeting he spoke as follows:

THE SECOND ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I will do nothing more than thank you for the cordiality of your reception. I have been attending political meetings all the afternoon and evening. I presided at a Republican meeting this afternoon in Stamford, Conn., when I was called upon to make a little speech. I was at another here in Jersey City, where I astonished myself by talking at least five minutes. I had no idea of doing such a thing when I first got up. [Laughter.] I went so far as to give some of the reasons why New-Jersey should follow Indiana and Ohio in giving Republican majorities in November next, thus securing all that has been done by the Republican Party up to this time. I went so far as to say—and I think many there believe me, too—that the Democrats, if they know their own interests, were as much interested in being defeated as we are in defeating them. [Laughter and cheers.] One of the principles of the Republican Party, as I understand it, is it is never asks anything that it does not grant to the opposite party. We do not contend that because we are three to one in any precinct that the fourth man cannot cast his ballot as he pleases and have it honestly counted.

That is all we ask. All we ask is that our carpet-bag fellow-citizens, and our fellow-citizens of African descent, and of every other class who may choose to be Republicans, shall have the privilege to go to the polls, even though they are in the minority, and put in their ballot without being burned out of their homes, and without being threatened or intimidated. All we ask is that the same privilege shall be granted to us that we grant to the Democrats. Then, when they can beat us under those circumstances, we shall believe that they have been so purified as to be fit to govern the country—until they're turned out. [Laughter and applause.] The beauty of the system of free ballot is that if an administration is not a good one the next will be of a different sort. If you are going to control elections by the use of a shot-gun and by intimidation and assassination, if you get in a bad Government it is not perpetuated itself by simply being worse. [Cheers.] That is what we want to avoid, and that is why New-Jersey is going to vote the Republican ticket on the 2d of November and follow suit with the other Northern States. [Long and loud cheers.]

Gen. Grant and party immediately proceeded in a hack to the opera-house, where the usual deafening shouts, throwing up of hats, and flying of handkerchiefs were indulged in. Here he said:

SPEAKING THE THIRD TIME.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This is the third political meeting I have been in in Jersey City this evening. I have found crowded houses. I came out of doors into the street, and I found the streets full of people, from which I conclude that all of New-Jersey was here in Jersey City this evening. [Cheers and applause.] This has been a Republican occasion; it has been an occasion of Republican rejoicing. I suppose the people here are rejoicing with us in the success of the party in the States that have already spoken, and in anticipation of success in the States which are to speak. [Cheers.] From here I have seen to-night, of all are voters whom I have seen, and they cast their votes for the Republican candidates—I don't believe there will be any Democratic votes cast in this State. [Laughter and cheers.] I know heretofore when you have been deficient in Democratic votes you were able to get a few after sundown, by keeping your polls open until 6 o'clock or 7 o'clock in the evening. [Laughter.] If you get out all the voters, I have no doubt that New-Jersey will rejoice with us on the 3d of November that we have perpetuated this Government for the benefit of all the people in it—black or white, male or female, North or South. [Loud cheers.] so that it may be not ultimately that the carpet-bagger can really live and do business and be prosperous and reside in the Southern States, as well as in the Northen States, and build up the South and make it prosperous as carpet-baggers have done in the Western States. Out there they are all carpet-baggers. [Laughter and cheers.]

It is only quite recently that in the State I am now living in, or that I come from, and that is now my home, and that I carpet-bagged to some years ago, [loud laughter,] it is only recently that they have ever had a Governor who was a native of the State. [Laughter and cheers.] The present Governor is the first Governor who was born in the State; yet we have respected some of those Governors notwithstanding they were carpet-baggers, [cheers,] and they helped to build up a State we are proud of. Great cities have come from carpet-baggers in four or five of the Western States. They have given away counties as large as the province of New-Jersey, and carpet-baggers have built up those States and counties. There is Hamilton County, Ohio, and Cook County, Illinois, for instance, which were given away by carpet-baggers originally. I will mention that the minister will open me up in what I am going to say, that either one of those counties can lay down the whole of the mother State without having any of their paper go to protest. That has been the effect of carpet-bag government in the West. [Cheers.] Let us hope that after this election carpet-baggers can go freely in the South anywhere and build up the waste places and make them rich, and, if they can, build up free schools—though free schools knock the Democracy higher than a kite. [Great laughter.] Let them introduce free schools there, develop their industries and their business talent, and then we shall see the triumph of Republican principles all over this country.

This was the last of Gen. Grant's speech-making for the evening. He immediately retired and proceeded to review the torch-light procession in the streets. The city never presented so brilliant an appearance as at the parade. All through the city houses were decorated and illuminated; especially was this true of the streets through which the procession passed. Jersey avenue seemed to be in a blaze of glory from one end to the other. All the streets designated on the line of march were resplendent with illuminations. Countless lights shone from scores of houses. From the roofs of piazzas and from the window copings swung multitudes of Chinese lanterns. With the exception of one or two visiting companies from New-York, only the local clubs participated in the procession. But notwithstanding the haste of preparation, the display was large and attractive. Probably 5,000 men were in line, and nearly a hundred thousand people lined the sidewalks to see them pass. The torch-light was under the direction and command of Gen. John Ramsey, Commander of the Boys in Blue. Shortly after 10 o'clock the procession filed past the liberty-pole in the following order:

Platoon of Police commanded by Capt. Farrier. The Hudson County Battalion; Major Bird; Fenton Rock Battery; Orion Battery; Brigham Light Guards; Col. Schafer's National Guard Veterans; Battalion of Business men; Potter's Battalion of Hoboken; Bavaria Guards; Turnen Battalion; Jacobus Battery, of the Ninth New-York District; Tow-path Guards; the Junior Tow-path Guards; the Fenton, Spadone, and Payne Batteries of colored men; Enterprise Campaign Club; Throckmorton Guard; Mosher Battery; Republicans of the Second District; Farrier Battery; Troop of horsemen; Greenville Battery; Second Ward Battery; Hudson Battery; Ramsey Guards; Lundie Light Guards, of Union Hill; Heritage Light Guards; Gilbert Collins Guards; Gen. Reid and staff; the First Precinct, Fourth District; Wide Awakes, of the Fourth District, and the Lafayette Battery.

The Brigham and the Toffey Light Guards showed great precision of movement in their marching. The Paulus Hook Battery and one or two others wore their coats on their helmets. The Junior Tow-path Guards carried a handsome and elaborately painted banner representing Garfield driving a horse along the canal bank. The Pavonia Club and the business men were without uniforms.

The reception to Gen. Grant at Franklin, N. J., this afternoon, will probably be one of the most brilliant and successful Republican demonstrations ever seen in the State. Invitations have been sent to all the neighboring towns, and they will bring a large concourse of people. A mammoth tent is to be erected in which to hold the meeting, and it is expected that the following distinguished gentlemen will be present and take part in the exercises: The Hon. Cortlandt Parker, of Newark, Chairman; the Hon. Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago; the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, of New-York; Gen. Horace Porter, of New-York; the Hon. Frederic A. Potts, Republican nominee for Governor of New-Jersey; Col. "Tom" Ochiltree, of Texas, and others.

THE CINCINNATI FIRE TRAGEDY.

FIVE WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH BECAUSE THEY STOPPED TO CHANGE THEIR CLOTHES.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—A fire, resulting in the loss of five lives, occurred about 11 o'clock yesterday in the shoddy factory of Benjamin Hey, corner of Second-street and Broadway. The fire caught from greased rags falling upon the boiler. Before the engines could be brought to the spot the whole building, owing to the inflammable character of its contents, was in flames. Twenty girls and women, under the supervision of Mary Foren, the forewoman of the sorting department, were at work in the sorting and storage rooms on the third floor. These women knew nothing of the fire until one of them saw smoke coming through the cracks in the floor. She at once called "fire" and started for the staircase in the storage-room. Most of the women at this time were in the storage-room, only eight then being in the sorting-room. The forewoman ran to the door between the rooms and told them the building was on fire and to hurry out. Two of the eight immediately followed her, but the other six, anxious to save their clothing, stopped to take off their working dresses and put on those worn going to and from work. The first evidence that when they turned to go to the staircase in the storage-room they found the flames had cut them off in that direction. Then turning toward the drying-room, all was enveloped in flames. Their only chance was the windows. Only two of the six reached that point alive. Two, afterward identified as Mrs. Rachel Doggett and Mrs. Catherine Jackson, were suffocated by the smoke, and fell almost at the threshold of the door through which they had in vain endeavored to escape. Two others, Miss Margaret Welsh and Miss Curran or Kerwin, fell not more than 10 feet from the window, which Mrs. Eliza Barrick and Mrs. Mary Byron reached alive. No sooner were their agonized faces seen at the window than a cry of horror went up from the thousands of people attracted to the vicinity of the fire. A number of citizens hastily rolled under the window a number of bales of rags, and called upon the women to jump. Mrs. Barrick, after turning her head and looking back at the flames, which were rapidly burning her clothing, stepped upon the window-sill and leaped down the 40 or 50 feet, lighting on the bales, and in striking broke her left ankle. She was immediately picked up and carried to a neighboring store, whence she was sent to the hospital. Mrs. Lyon, after seeing the accident which had befallen Mrs. Barrick, stood still on the window-sill, and in response to a cry from Officer Burke to "jump, for God's sake," was heard to say something which sounded like "No, no, I cannot." Then, turning, she rushed back into the flames and was seen no more until her dead and charred body was found lying near those of her companions.

The general opinion is that the unfortunate victims are alone to blame for the terrible tragedy. The statements of the forewoman, many firemen, and the girl Annie Madden, who first gave the alarm on the floor, being to the effect that they had ample time to escape after the alarm was given.

A RIVER ROBBED OF ITS FISH.

ATTEMPTS TO PREVENT WANTON DESTRUCTION IN THE DELAWARE.

LACKAWAXEN, Penn., Oct. 21.—Much uneasiness exists among fishermen along the Delaware River, between Easton, Penn., and Hancock, N. Y., over the fact that the Fish Commissioners have given notice to the residents along the stream that unless they enforce the laws enacted for the preservation of fish they will do no more toward stocking the stream. The only fish caught in paying quantities from the Delaware prior to 1876 were shad, but during that year the Fish Commissioner of New-Jersey made several deposits of black bass and salmon. The bass grow very rapidly, and for the past two years they have been caught by the thousands along the stream as far north as Lackawaxen, above which place they cannot go, owing to a large dam in the Rivers used as a feeder for the Delaware and Hudson Canal. When the deposits were made there were comparatively few eel-weirs in the Delaware, but as soon as the fishermen discovered that bass were becoming plentiful, they at once made preparations for catching them. Eel-weirs were speedily erected in almost every rift, until in less than a year over 100 of these fish-destroyers dotted the river between Lackawaxen and Port Jervis. Complaints that the Fish Commissioners were given notice of this fact they passed up the stream and ordered every owner of an eel-weir to remove the same speedily, failing to do which they would be prosecuted and dealt with according to the law, which provides a heavy fine. Many farmers heeded the notice of warning and removed their weirs, while others refused, and their property was removed by the Commissioners themselves or their agents.

Many owners became very indignant over the removal of their weirs and other fish-traps, and swore that they would replace them, and shoot the first man who dared to remove them a second time. Many have since been replaced, until now the river is literally alive with them. These eel-weirs and baskets are not very destructive to fish during high water, for then the fish can go in and out readily; but when the river is low, as almost invariably is the case during the Summer season, thousands upon thousands of all kinds of fish are caught in the weirs and baskets, and die there. It is not an uncommon thing to see, at certain seasons of the year, when the river recedes rapidly after a freshet, wagon-loads of fish taken from these wiers and spread upon the farmers' land for manure. The Shariffs in some of the counties bordering on the Delaware have been given notice to make another raid upon these fish-destroyers and remove them forthwith. The people of Delaware County, N. Y., are determined that the fish shall be protected, and a movement is now on foot to raise money to prosecute the Sheriff of that county if he fails to perform his duty. The same action is to be taken in other counties.

THE LYNDONVILLE MANIACS MURDERS.

LYNDONVILLE, Vt., Oct. 21.—The funeral services to-day over the bodies of the maniac Blake and his victims, at the Wheelock Methodist Church, were attended by a large crowd of people. It is believed that Blake first assaulted the old folks, and that Mrs. Williams interfered. He was generally pleasant with Mr. and Mrs. Williams, but did not get along well with his stepfather. He attempted to poison the family with arsenic before he was sent to the asylum, and had threatened the old folks several times since.

DEATH OF TWO CLERGYMEN.

The Rev. Robert E. Hill, a retired Presbyterian clergyman of the Scottish Church, died suddenly Wednesday night at his residence at Hopeville,

FIRE INSURANCE MATTERS

MEASURES BEFORE THE UNDER-WRITERS' ASSOCIATION

FAIR INCREASE LAWS AND DISCRIMINATING WRITING COMBINATION

The Underwriters' Convention reassembled in the Mayor-room of the Equitable Building. The Association's Committee on Organization reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, Many of the companies represented in this Association have been compelled to withdraw from the business of insurance in the State of Texas, by reason of the unjust and discriminating laws of that State, and the refusal of the Insurance Department to grant licenses to companies refusing to comply with the requirements of said laws; and

Whereas, The business of insurance in the State of Texas has been rendered unprofitable by the operation of said laws, and the withdrawal of companies therefrom has left the people of that State without adequate facilities for insurance; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Association be instructed to memorialize the Legislature of the State of Texas, praying for the repeal of said laws.

Resolved, That in the absence of this Association from the State of Texas, the Executive Committee be authorized to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters, to consist of not less than three nor more than five members, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Texas, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Missouri, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Missouri, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Kansas, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Kansas, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Arkansas, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Arkansas, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Nebraska, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Nebraska, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Colorado, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Colorado, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Iowa, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Iowa, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Minnesota, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Minnesota, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Wisconsin, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Wisconsin, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Michigan, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Michigan, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Indiana, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Indiana, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Ohio, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Ohio, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Kentucky, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Kentucky, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Tennessee, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Tennessee, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Mississippi, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Mississippi, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Louisiana, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Louisiana, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Alabama, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Alabama, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Georgia, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Georgia, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Florida, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Florida, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of South Carolina, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of South Carolina, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of North Carolina, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Virginia, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Virginia, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of West Virginia, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of West Virginia, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Maryland, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Maryland, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Pennsylvania, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Pennsylvania, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Delaware, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Delaware, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of New-Jersey, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of New-Jersey, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Connecticut, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Connecticut, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Rhode Island, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Rhode Island, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Massachusetts, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Massachusetts, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Vermont, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Vermont, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of New-Hampshire, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of New-Hampshire, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Maine, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Maine, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Oregon, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Oregon, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of California, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of California, and to enforce the same by the withdrawal of the agencies of companies refusing to conform to such rates.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a Local Board of Underwriters for the State of Nevada, whose duty it shall be to establish rates of insurance on all classes of property in the State of Nevada

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The New-York Times.
WITH SUPPLEMENT.
NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—National Exhibition.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—The Snow Flower.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Cinderella.
DALY'S THEATRE—Our First Families.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—An American Girl.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Boccaccio.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Desperate.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—My Partner.
PARK THEATRE—A Rapplied Beauty.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Babolr.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Sullivan Guard Picnic.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Daniel Rochat.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Governor.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of TEN PAGES. Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in this region, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, variable shifting to north-easterly winds, lower barometer, stationary or lower temperature.

To-day and to-morrow are the last days for registration in this City this Fall. Though we have discerned no evidences of Republican apathy in the present campaign, it cannot be too strongly impressed upon every member of the party that the contest in New-York will be too close to admit of throwing away any Republican votes. Those who have not yet registered should not put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day.

In spite of the pressure in favor of his withdrawal exerted by the Democratic Committees, State and National, and the pronounced dissatisfaction with his nomination expressed even by many Democrats of his own race and creed, Mr. WILLIAM R. GRACE will accept to-day the nomination for Mayor which was so dexterously secured for him by JOHN KELLY. This was to have been expected. Mr. KELLY is not the man to allow any candidate of his to be frightened off the course by outside clamor, and having got the man who has the double qualification of exactly suiting his personal requirements and of preventing any open revolt by Irving Hall, he is, naturally enough, determined to keep him. The issue presented by Mr. GRACE's nomination is one which we cannot regret to see fairly presented to the people. If the voters of New-York are prepared, with their eyes open to all that it involves, to accept the rule of a politico-ecclesiastical despotism in their local affairs, there is every reason why they should have it in its least adulterated form. If, on the other hand, a majority of them are unalterably opposed to the kind of domination which the Kelly-Grace ticket represents, they could not have a better opportunity to give such a demonstration of the fact as will not be forgotten.

The "cordial understanding" between Tammany and Irving Hall has been rudely broken by the double nomination in the Fifth Congressional District. Both WOOD and MULLER claim to have been "regularly" nominated, and both have entered the field to stay. The Irving Hall committee have, by a large majority, voted to stand by MULLER, and the Tammanyites seem disposed to uphold the claims of WOOD. The merits of this truly Democratic squabble do not become any clearer when it is remembered that MULLER was formerly in favor with Tammany Hall, though KELLY, for some reason or other, had made up his mind to throw him overboard, and that "BEN" WOOD was one of the lights of the Irving Hall organization. To the latter was awarded the control of the district in the celebrated lottery drawing, and it is a curious commentary on the futility of dice-box politics to find one party supporting the discarded candidate of the other and a harvest of bitterness in store such as no frankly independent action could have brought forth. The chances of Mr. KELLY's County ticket will not, for obvious reasons, be improved by the lively feud in the Fifth District.

The King of Greece has just announced in his speech from the throne that "the Army will not be disbanded till the establishment of a new order of things in the territory awarded to Greece," and that he is "firmly resolved to effect as speedily as possible that for which he has prepared." The coincidence of this declaration with the recent outbreak in Macedonia, which Greece has long been eyeing covetously, can hardly be accidental. In fact, Turkey being embarrassed, Greece is striving to regain the chance lost by her own inaction in 1877. Russia will probably favor the movement so far as it suits her own plans. The Slavonian Christians will probably aid any attack upon Turkey which does not bring Greece into direct rivalry with themselves, and such a quarrel, once begun, may go further than its authors expect or desire.

While the quarrel between the two factions of the Democrats in Virginia remains unsettled, the chances of any arrangement are diminished by a compromise arrived at between the Readjusters and the Republicans, of which our dispatches have already given account. This compromise embraces the withdrawal of opposition to the Republican candidates for Congress, Messrs. JORGENSEN and DEZENDORF, in the Norfolk and Petersburg districts, and the withdrawal of Republican candidates in the other districts. If this arrangement be carried out, it is probable that the Republicans will gain one Congressman, while the regular Democrats are in a fair way to lose Mr. RANDOLPH TUCKER and Mr. CABELL, and are sure to be defeated in the Rockingham district. As the local issue of the Readjusters and Funders cannot possibly appear in Congress, the Virginia Republicans consider that they are the gainers by this coalition, but it is not without mortification that the Republicans of the North see any favors shown by their party to a faction holding such detestable views as those of the Mahone Democrats, who are, in plain English, repudiators.

PAYING THE BONDS IN SILVER.

The most practical question before the country as between the Democratic and Republican Parties, with reference to finance, is whether we wish our bonds paid in silver and our currency generally reduced to a silver basis. There are other financial questions of no small importance indirectly involved, such as the funding question, the question of perfecting the Redemption law by the withdrawal of redeemed notes, and the improvement or destruction of the national banking system. All of these will come up sooner or later, and the course which the Democrats are sure to take in regard to them will, beyond all doubt, be a mistaken course, and one which, if adopted by the Government, would work serious mischief to the best interests of the country. But the question which is most sure to be brought up in case of a Democratic success, and which is of the greatest concern to the whole country, is, as we have said, whether we wish our bonds paid in silver. On this question the Democrats in Congress have already written themselves down; they have voted upon it, and the story of that vote is one which every man can understand and ought to bear in mind.

On the 5th of April of this year, Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa, at present the Greenbacker candidate for the Presidency, got a vote on certain resolutions brought in by him at the beginning of the session. He had been put off from week to week by the Speaker, Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, who knew very well that if his party in the House were let to vote on Mr. WEAVER's resolutions they would vote wrong. The result showed that this fear of Mr. RANDALL's was wholly just. The resolutions declared that there should be no further refunding, but that the United States bonds should be paid off as quickly as they could be, and to this end the Mints should be employed to their full capacity in coining standard silver dollars. In the 80 minutes' debate which went before the vote, Gen. GARFIELD made a strong speech against the resolutions. Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. WEAVER spoke for them. Not a voice was raised on the Democratic side against them. When the vote was taken, it was found that 73 Democrats and only 9 Republicans, with 10 Greenbackers, were in favor of them; 88 Republicans, with only 29 Democrats, were opposed to them.

The sectional distribution of the affirmative vote is worth noting. From the Northern sea-board States, including New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, there were only 7 votes in all. These States have more than 30 per cent. of the population of the Union, and more than 38 per cent. of its property, according to the census of 1870. They have 99 Representatives in Congress. Their vote was practically unanimous against the Weaver resolutions. When it is remarked that of the 7 votes for the resolutions only 1 came from New-York, and 1 from Pennsylvania, while 2 came from Maine, the unanimity is still more striking. The States west of the Alleghanies gave in all 19 votes for the resolutions, of which 16 came from the three central States of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, only 2 from Iowa in the great North-west, and 1 each from Colorado and California. Practically, therefore, it may be said that the East and the North-west were almost solidly opposed to the resolutions.

They got their principal strength from the South. Fourteen States of the "solid South" gave them 66 votes, as follows: Missouri, 11; North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia, each 6; Kentucky and Texas, each 5; Virginia, 4; Alabama and Mississippi, each 8; Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, and West Virginia, each 2, and South Carolina, 1. These figures are instructive. They shew that, with the exception of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, the most active, industrious, and prosperous States in the Union, those which have the largest interest in keeping the national honor at its highest, and securing a sound and stable currency, are wholly against the measure proposed by Mr. WEAVER. They also show that of the Democratic Party considerably more than a majority of its representatives were for that measure, and that from the section which generally does control the party, and which can always do so when it chooses, a powerful majority of Representatives were for it.

This measure, for which the Democratic Party and the South are pledged, will be seen by all sober business men to be simply ruinous. If we are to pay our bonds in depreciated coin, the credit of the country will receive a blow only second in weight to that which it would have got from the other Democratic idea of paying them in paper. If we are to coin silver dollars without limit, the whole currency of the country must fall to the level of depreciated silver. It would be idle to enlarge on the consequences of such a policy. They can be readily understood by all who have not forgotten the ills which flowed from our former disordered currency, now happily set upon a firm basis by the financial policy of the Republican Party. They constitute a risk which the country cannot afford to take, and which can only be avoided by restoring the Government to the Republican Party.

DISCUSSIONS OF THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

Discussion of the Southern question continues to hold a prominent place in the speeches of the campaign. Republican speakers, naturally and properly enough, devote a good deal of attention to it. The methods by which that section has been made politically "solid" and the objects which it has hoped to attain by its solidity are deserving of all the condemnation they are likely to receive. They furnish reason enough for defeating the party whose chief strength is derived from that solidity. It is not difficult to show that its defeat is desirable for the sake of the whole country and a wholesome administration of the Government, and that its highest benefit will accrue to the South itself. There is a strong probability that Republican success would precipitate a breaking up of the Bourbon combination which is a menace to the harmony and well-being of the Nation and a tremendous obstacle to the progress of the Southern States. Our correspondent, whose accurate observations of the tendency of things in that section are familiar to readers of THE TIMES, gives a vivid account of the hopes and purposes of the ruling class in case Democratic success should give it control of the Government, and of their apprehensions at the prospective downfall of all their plans. He has also testified from time to time to the existence of a liberal and progressive element which will be ready to divide control with the Bourbons the moment their strength and influence are broken by the bitter disappointment of their hopes. One thing which the ruling class of the South has shown itself incapable of comprehending is the public sentiment of the North. In 1866 it confidently expected that the reactionary policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, which was intended to restore them to power in their States, would be sustained at the Congressional elections of that year, and it was overwhelmingly condemned. Now they have been calculating with equal confidence on the help of the North to give them the ascendency in the national Administration which Democratic success would bring. If they are again disappointed they are likely to abandon their credulous dependence on the Democratic Party and recognize the fact that the solidification of the South, if not a mistake in policy, is at least hopeless as a matter of political tactics. It serves only to array the North against them and subject them to continual disappointment. When they are convinced of this, the chief element of their cohesion will be gone.

This result will be one of the best effects of Republican success this year, which will do more of itself to promote the cause of equal rights and protection of citizens than any amount of legislation or of effort at the enforcement of a vigorous Southern policy. The most powerful instrument of coercion which the people of the North can use is to be found in the public sentiment which condemns the practices in the South that deprive its citizens of the free exercise of their rights, and of the equal protection of the laws, and which will retain the Government of the Nation in the hands of the Republican Party so long as such practices continue. Mr. SCHURZ showed in his Cooper Institute speech, the other night, that much of the strength of the Republican case, so far as the Southern question is concerned, is due to the fact that the South has no grievance. The men who persist in uttering complaints because of what they call the interference and the repressive policy of the national Government have had full control over their local affairs for several years, and in many cases they have made a very bad use of it. The carpet-bag Governments, of which they do not cease to complain, long since passed away. The use of the military power among them, even to enforce the execution of salutary national laws, has been unknown since the control of the State Governments passed into their own hands. They have absolutely no ground of complaint against the national Administration, and the only grievance left them is that the people of the North refuse to trust the conduct of affairs to a party which has shown itself unworthy of confidence, merely that the South may have control.

Mr. EVARTS, in his Brooklyn speech, dwelt on the evils of what he calls the solidarity of the South and the iniquity of the suppression of the rights of free speech and an unviolated suffrage. While he condemned these evils as a thing demanding remedy, he did not undertake to mark out any policy by which the remedy is to be applied. Mr. BROWNE, in his address at the Cooper Union, was somewhat bolder, and more than intimated that a new policy of vigor should be adopted in legislation and administration. This is precisely what the Southern Bourbons are beginning to dread, but it is a question whether anything of the kind, beyond a faithful execution of Federal election laws, would be either practicable or expedient. It certainly would not be well to give the South a new grievance, and create a revulsion of feeling in the North in favor of the let-alone policy. Surely not until the efficacy of the remedial processes, of which changes in local sentiment give promise, has been tested. The scope of Federal authority would be quite restricted at best, and its regenerative effect upon the people may be doubted, and a regeneration of the people is what is needed. An attempt to force it would be more likely to check it. The thing to be done now is to defeat the Democratic Party and show the Southern Bourbons the hopelessness of their method of seeking control. To show that their tactics are a political mistake will do much toward compelling their abandonment. Let the solidity of the South prove to be an obstacle even to its legitimate share of influence and power in the national Government and it will soon cease to be solid.

DORSHEIMER TO THE FRONT.

The versatile and magnificent DORSHEIMER has reappeared. So long ago did he subside, so many moons have waxed and waned since he disappeared below the agitated surface of current politics, that it was not unreasonably supposed that he had left us forever. Left us, not as a friend of Ireland was said to have left his compatriots, for a bit of ribbon to wear in his coat, but in disgust at the treatment which he had received from his own political associates. He consorted with JUSTUS SCHWAB, the wild-eyed and beer-selling Communist, and was berated by the curled darlings of the Manhattan Club. He glorified culture and a social hierarchy in a Tammany talk on Independence Day, and was derided by the organs of his own party as an aristocrat, a theorizer, and an impracticable dreamer who should on no account be trusted with office. But DORSHEIMER, the magnificent, rises superior to the kicks and cuffs of ungrateful Party. Suspected of treason if he soars too high, and accused of demagogism if he sinks too low, DORSHEIMER finds safety in the middle ground. He strikes out boldly for the tariff question.

What ex-Lieut.-Gov. DORSHEIMER does not know concerning any topic on which he deigns to make an oration is not worth knowing. No man can handle the Greek classics and Roman mythology so ably as he. In English history he has no peer. Not another member of Tammany Hall, we venture to say, can hurl, in a given time, so many quotations from Coke, Littleton, Blackstone, and Lord Mansfield as this eminent jurist. And when he enters upon the field of political economy, Mr. DORSHEIMER is sublime. Yesterday, standing upon the steps of the United States Sub-Treasury, in Wall-street, permission to occupy which had been wrested from that servile tool of the Republican oligarchy, Assistant Treasurer HILLHOUSE, the magnificent ex-Lieutenant-Governor, so to speak, "threw his whole heft" into the question of the tariff. Why Mr. DORSHEIMER should have chosen the tariff for his theme does not appear. He stated at the outset that this is not a live political question. And he might have added that his party is not now dealing with live political questions. But it seemed to be necessary that somebody should follow HANCOCK in a discussion of the tariff. There are people in the Democratic Party who advise HANCOCK to shut up so far as shutting up concerns the tariff. But, since the Superb will not shut up, who better than DORSHEIMER can, like a poultice, come to heal the wounds that HANCOCK's bungling bayonet has made?

The accomplished and scholarly ex-Lieutenant-Governor, in this his reappearance, announced himself as the friend of the working man. He was not quite clear as to the tariff, nor yet as to the financial policy which would be pursued by the Democratic Party if it should be intrusted with the reins of power. But of one thing he was quite sure: his party would be the friend of the working man. The tariff, he said, is not a live political question; therefore, he would interlard his remarks with other topics of general interest. The topic of the most general interest, which appeared at the most frequent intervals of interlarding, was Gen. HANCOCK, "a good man, weighing 250 pounds," and hence most fit for the purposes of ex-Lieut.-Gov. DORSHEIMER. Gen. HANCOCK was eulogized as a soldier and a statesman, in both of which characters that eminent man alternately figures, the change being determined by the temper of the audience and the necessities of the speaker. But, with strange indifference, ex-Lieut.-Gov. DORSHEIMER neglected to refer to Gen. HANCOCK's alleged views on the tariff. He made no reference to Gen. HANCOCK's admirable analysis of the subject when he referred to it as a merely local issue with which the general Government seldom cares to interfere. He did not, to be sure, like Gen. HANCOCK, treat it as a question which has once been settled in a Pennsylvania village. But he was sure that the Democratic Party is the friend of the working man. It makes no difference, then, whether tariffs go up or down, so long as the Democracy is the friend of the working man. "A tariff for revenue only" is precisely what the working man wants.

The handsome and highly educated DORSHEIMER, it will be seen, shines in his new field of tariff discussion, as in all others which he has condescended to enter. He touches nothing that he does not adorn. When he glorified with his magnificent presence the dingy and sawdusted tap-room of JUSTUS SCHWAB, the five-cent nickel which he laid down as the price for his mug of lager beer seemed like gold to the eyes of that exceedingly destructive Communist. When he fired his Platonic theories over the heads of the heavy-jowled followers of Tammany, sweltering under a Fourth of July speech, they thought him an Olympian deity, new-lighted upon the earth, and the more enthusiastic cried: "Be jabers, what does he mane, anyhow?" And one Democratic paper, at least, said that he was a political incendiary. But now that ex-Lieut.-Gov. DORSHEIMER has plunged boldly into the tariff question, we shall have wisdom in solid nuggets. HANCOCK may cease writing letters. DORSHEIMER has come to the front.

NEW ANIMALS.

In addition to publishing engravings of new steam-engines and improved churns, our scientifically esteemed contemporary, the *Scientific American*, occasionally publishes pictures of novel and entertaining animals. Some of its recent fish reflect the highest credit on American inventors, and the ingenuity it has displayed in point of comic South American quadrupeds is simply wonderful.

A week or two ago the *Scientific American* described an improved sheep which ought to attract the attention of all our farmers and sheep-raisers. As is well known, one of the chief difficulties in raising the old-fashioned style of sheep is the fact that it is peculiarly open to the attacks of dissolute dogs. The vice of sheep-hunting prevails to a much greater extent among dogs than is generally known. It is accompanied with a skillful hypocrisy, and in many cases the midnight assassin of sheep is during the day, to all outward appearances, the most correct and estimable dog in the country. As the sheep cannot run with any success, and is a peculiarly soft and succulent animal, dogs have no difficulty in killing and devouring it. To put a stop to this lamentable practice a new variety of sheep has been invented. This useful animal is covered as to those parts of it which are most exposed to attack with armor, consisting of iron spikes set in leather. The dog who attempts to bite such a sheep finds his mouth full of sharp spikes, and soon decides that sheep-killing is morally wrong. If this new sheep is universally adopted by our farmers there will soon be an end of unlawful sheep-killing, and our depraved dogs will be forced either to reform or to confine themselves exclusively to cats.

It may be suggested, however, that the iron-plated sheep may prove as disastrous to its fellows as are the bloodthirsty dogs. If one of these sheep rubs itself against another there will be not only a great outcry, but a large amount of ruined wool. Anything like affection between sheep will become impossible, for the kid will be unable to dine without incurring some wounds from the spikes of its mother, and the mother herself will have her wool brought down in sorrow to the ground by the spikes of her playful offspring. With all its advantages in regard to dogs, the armor-plated sheep has its manifest disadvantages, and we must wait the test of experience before deciding in its favor.

In its last issue our scientific contemporary devotes an illustrated article to another new animal, the "Fan-tailed Poodle." This is a poodle substantially the same as the poodle now in common use, but its inventor claims that he has added to its tail a palm-leafed fan, with which the animal drives away flies, a swarm of which discomfited insects is shown by the illustration in the act of getting out of the way of the fan. If this animal is found to work, it can fairly be regarded as a useful addition to the *fauna* of our country, but it remains to be seen whether it will not prove to be one of those theoretical animals which, however plausible they may seem, are always found, when actually tried, to be deficient in some important respect.

There is, however, one very able animal which the *Scientific American* has unaccountably failed to mention. This is the Spring Ram, invented a few months since by Mr. T. C. Miller, the eminent engineer. Like the invention described as the Fan-tailed Poodle, the Spring Ram is an improvement added to the ram of commerce. The trouble with the latter is the Democratic thickness and hardness of head. When it butts anything, except a full-sized iron-clad frigate, the thing butted, whether it is a stout citizen or a frail fence, goes down. Often a man when butted by a ram has several of his limbs, ribs, and other important attachments totally spoiled, and when one ram hits another the peculiar form of disaster known as telescoping takes place, and the result is two badly damaged and hopelessly inseparable rams.

Now, the Spring Ram has on its forehead a coiled spring, or, if preferred, a thick india-rubber spring, which entirely breaks the force of its blow, and the recoil of which hurls the ram to a long distance, thereby giving the assaulted person the opportunity to escape a second attack. Mr. Miller tried this animal on his wife's mother, a lady of rather more than usual fragility. The blow of the ram was scarcely felt by the mother-in-law, but the recoil threw the ram thirty feet and completely over a stone wall four feet high. The ram was afterward induced to butt the stone wall, on the pretext that a fat boy was standing against it. In this case the recoil was so great that the ram was driven a little over eleven rods, and was so astonished that it has not yet recovered sufficient elasticity of spirits to butt at anything.

Now this is a style of animal that deserves the highest commendation. Positively no fault can be found with it, and there is not a man who will not unhesitatingly pronounce it superior to any ram now in the market. The same principle can be applied to other butting animals, such as the goat, and there is every reason to believe that wherever it is tried it will prove perfectly satisfactory.

If our scientific contemporary would concern itself with spring rams instead of armor-plated sheep and fan-tailed poodles it would do a great deal of good. It is to be feared that it is becoming the prey of weak, and perhaps jocose, inventors, who are palming off upon it animals of no merit, and thereby excluding really valuable matter from its columns.

If the Montenegrins should ever fairly get possession of Dulcigno, so long and so absurdly in dispute, they ought to be able to hold it for a while, even against their very bellicose neighbors, the Albanians. Their number is small—not much more than 200,000—but they are muscular, strong, hardy, valiant. The men till the land, but they never lay aside their arms, and never undress at night, resolved to be always ready for marauding excursions and for encounters with their ancient enemies, the Turks. Their chief occupation, after agriculture, is fishing; but their favorite employment is pillage and war. They delight in cattle-stealing expeditions, and always associate successful robbery with heroism. Their constant weapons are a long smooth-barreled gun, pistols, cartridge-box, and a yataghan. They climb rocks, the steepest, (with goat-like dexterity,) and have extraordinary endurance, going uncomplainingly without food or drink or sleep for days at a time. Inhabiting a mountainous region, full of passes, where a few resolute men can defy a host, they do not fear hostile surprises, especially as they always guard their frontier, and as their entire force can be concentrated on a given point within twenty-four hours. When the foe is an overpowering force, they burn their sorry villages—they have no towns worth the name—lay waste their fields, and having drawn him into the mountain fastnesses fall on him with fury from various ambuscades. When their country is in peril, their patriotism is unbounded; they forget all personal and private ends and feelings, counting it a joy and an evidence of Divine grace to die in the front of battle. Then they are indeed excellent soldiers; but under ordinary circumstances they are positive barbarians, for they destroy everybody and everything with sword and fire. They expose the heads of their enemies as trophies, and medals are awarded them for a certain number of those slain by their own hand. Their habitations, often mere huts, are in hollows or on mountain slopes, and their settlements or villages number 250 to 300 in all. They frequently live more wretchedly than the poorest Irish peasantry. They bake bread in the ashes without leaven; they very seldom have chimneys, and watches and clocks are unknown. Most of the drudgery in-doors and out-doors is performed by the women, who wear a frock of white cloth, open in front, longer than that of the men, with various devices, and with gold ornaments around their necks. The red cap of the girls is partially covered with Turkish coins, arranged like scales, and the cap of the married women has, instead of coins, a black silk border, decked out with gold on gala days. Both sexes wear sandals, whose soles are of untanned hide, enabling them to run over steep, slippery rocks easily and rapidly. They carry the *struccia*, akin to the Scotch plaid, over their shoulders; they are as a rule very ignorant, and speak a language which is a very pure dialect of the Slavic.

When EDWIN BOOTH left here last June to spend two years or more abroad, mainly for recreation and his wife's health, he thought it quite probable that he should appear in some of his favorite parts in England and on the Continent. He proposed, if he should play, to appear first in some of the German capitals; next, possibly, in Paris, and finally in London. After arriving in the last-named city his English friends assured him that the feeling throughout Britain is so strong against Germany that his acting there before acting in London would hurt him professionally, and they advised against it. He had intended to make his début as Richelieu or Bertuccio rather than in any character in which HENRY IRVING had gained a reputation. On this subject, counsel was taken, his wife, JOHN S. CLARKE, his brother-in-law, and several American gentlemen being among the counselors. They decided against Richelieu, because the hacking cough which the actor simulates affects his voice, and might mar it for succeeding parts. They also decided against Bertuccio for the reason that the make-up renders him hideous, and it was believed that his first impression on a London audience should be as favorable as possible, and should be made, therefore, through his own attractive personality. After many suggestions and much discussion, his friends persuaded him to render Hamlet, thus confronting the tiger in his jungle, since IRVING has won high fame as Hamlet in the British metropolis. It is hard to believe, indeed it is almost unbelievable, that anybody who likes IRVING as the Dane should like BOOTH, or that the admirers of BOOTH could relish IRVING in the character. But there are a great many cultured Englishmen who do not regard IRVING as in any sense a Shakespearean actor, and BOOTH's Hamlet will necessarily excite much comment and great interest. He will appear as Hamlet toward the close of this month or about the beginning of next, and his début will be of international concern in dramatic circles.

Paris dispatches say that, in obedience to the religious decrees of France, the authorities have been compelled to effect forcible entrance into various Carmelite establishments, members of the order protesting, in each case, that they yielded only from physical necessity. The order is said to have been founded by BERTHOLD of Calabria, a Crusader of the twelfth century, who vowed in the fury of battle to embrace a monastic life if he should gain the victory. Having gained it, he redeemed his vow by retiring to a cave on Mount Carmel, called after the Prophet ELIJAH. From this alleged circumstance arose the theologic legend that the association was originated by ELIJAH on Mount Carmel, declared on ecclesiastic authority to have been the retreat of ELIJAH, ELISHA, and other Hebrew ascetics. BERTHOLD so rapidly gained followers that it became necessary to build a monastery, and his successor procured a rule from ALBERT, Patriarch of Jerusalem, which was confirmed (1234) by HONORIUS III. Under ALANUS, their fifth General, the Carmelites migrated in a body to Europe on account of Saracenic persecution, and adopted a modified rule, approved by INNOCENT IV. and suited to the Western manners and climate. This very rigorous order spread fast, and won a high reputation for devotedness and sanctity. A feminine branch was instituted in the fifteenth century by JOHN SORETH. Its severity having relaxed, St. TERESA and St. JOHN of the Cross began (1560) its reformation in Spain; whence resulted a division, one part favoring milder the other stricter observances. To the former some 600 or 900 monks belong; to the latter about 1,400. The Carmelite nuns have nearly 100 convents, the inmates of each being restricted to 21 of the Sisters. One of the convents was set up toward the close of the last century in Southern Maryland, and afterward removed to Baltimore. The nuns of that establishment kept for some time a girls' academy, adhering in the main to the precepts of St. TERESA, one of the most notable feminine saints in the calendar. She was a most extraordinary ascetic, praying almost constantly and having, as is claimed, any number of celestial visions. She left a number of works—they fill two folio volumes in the original Spanish—consisting of meditations, rhapsodies, and mystical treatises, which are curious and interesting in a literary and psychical sense, and have been widely read as such by many heretical students of the abnormal in human nature.

Harvard University has decided, it seems, in emulation of Oxford, to enact an ancient Greek tragedy, and has chosen SOPHOCLES's "Œdipus Tyrannus" for the occasion, which will be some time during the present academic year. Those having charge of the work—they are said to be signally competent—expect to exceed in completeness of detail the production of ÆSCHYLUS's "Agamemnon" at Oxford last Spring. They have already finished the score for the first chorus, and the parts have been assigned. The choruses will all be sung, and the dance to accompany them may also be attempted. A play by SOPHOCLES may be the best choice of Greek tragedy that could be made, for his writings are almost universally regarded as the perfection of the Attic drama. He has been called the high priest of humanity. He made tragic poetry an actual reflex of the mind and heart, and showed the moral significance of human action. His works are declared to be a happy medium between the indefinite and sombre supernaturalism of ÆSCHYLUS and the too familiar scenes and frequent bombast of EURIPIDES. "Antigone" or "Electra" might be better adapted, or less unadapted, to modern representation than "Œdipus Tyrannus," which is, however, ranked by many critics as the finest of his seven extant tragedies. As a classic performance, the rendering of the play will be curious and interesting to scholars; but as a drama, in any modern sense, it will be well-nigh grotesque. It would be amusing if the author could be present at the Harvard representation. He is reputed to have been one of the most amiable and contented of mortals. But he would, we query, be greatly irritated to find that he could not, as we venture to say he could not, understand a single word of his own immortal composition. The late Prof. C. C. FELTON, considered the best Greek scholar in this country, with few equals anywhere, paid a visit; the latter part of his life to Athens, and was unable, as he said himself, to make anybody comprehend the simplest Greek phrase. Although Romaic is quite different from the old Greek, it is founded on that, and it might be supposed there would be enough in common between the two to make the latter somewhat intelligible to the sons of contemporaneous Grecians. But there is not, apparently. There is no national doubt, if Demosthenes were now extant, that he would not understand a syllable of Greek as taught anywhere at present any more readily than he would understand Choctaw or Tammany English.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

There was nearly 2,000 Republican gain in Gen. Garfield's Congressional district.

Judge A. J. Willard has declined the Greenback nomination for Attorney General of South Carolina.

The Democrats of the Third District of Monroe County have nominated Washington L. Rockwell for the Assembly.

The Prohibitionists of Dutchess County have nominated Benjamin J. Hall and Charles B. Dey for Assembly, and Marvin Wilson for Congress.

The Boston Republican City Committee have discovered an unusually large fraudulent registration, and have taken steps to check the frauds.

S. Wise Parker has announced himself as an Independent, National Greenback, Labor Reform candidate for Congress in the Third District of Georgia.

Col. Jack Brown has announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Third District of Georgia to the great grief of the Columbus *Enquirer*.

It was at the village of Raleigh, Tenn., not Raleigh, N. C., that Congressman Casey Young said in a public speech last July that he was in favor of scaling the national debt.

Gen. Spinner, although 78 years old, is doing missionary work on foot in behalf of Garfield and Arthur in the towns of Herkimer County. This is the spirit that wins.

Senator Henry, of Vermont, has introduced a proposal of amendment to the State Constitution to reduce the number of Representatives to 180 members, to be apportioned among counties according to population.

Perhaps Democratic readers will be interested in the information which the Boston *Traveller* gives, that Woodward, the defaulting City Cashier, is a Democrat. He has gone to join a great many of his partisans.

In his letter denying that the Funders' Hancock and English Electoral ticket in Virginia will be withdrawn, the Hon. A. M. Keiley, of the Democratic State Committee, says: "If the May [Funders'] ticket does not carry Virginia, Garfield will."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* has a reeling sense of the "bewildering stupidity" of Wade Hampton, and says that his record in the present campaign has been marked by a series of the most astonishing blunders. Evidently Wade Hampton is no better than his party.

The Democrats of the Vermont Legislature supported B. B. Smalley for United States Senator. A new Republican member, in giving his viva voce vote, was somewhat confused, and twice said George B. Smalley. On the third trial he did credit to himself and his political principles by saying emphatically George F. Edmunds.

The Irish-American Republican Club of Indiana has issued an address to the Irish-American Republicans of the State congratulating them upon the fact that the victory in that State tends to strengthen the hands of the manufacturers, thus securing fair, full pay for a freeman's honest day's labor, and calling upon them to rally again in November for the Republican Presidential ticket.

Congressman Reed, of Maine, in a recent speech, said: "Think of 800 pure-minded Democrats, filled with undying love of the Constitution and undying hatred of monopoly, perspiring together in the sweltter of a June day in Cincinnati, and laboriously putting into shape the latest wisdom of all the ages, to have it all knocked into pi by a Major-General who has a vague remembrance that the tariff is a local question which once sprang up in his native village!"

The Georgia Democratic State Committee have issued an address, in which they allege that the unfortunate and bitter differences in the party have been settled, and then make a long and piteous appeal for harmony and a united support of the regular nominees in the Congressional districts. Perhaps this inconsistency ought not to be wondered at in a committee which can (as this one does in the same address) assert without qualification that the Democrats will redeem Indiana and Ohio in November.

Gen. Grant thus explains in his letter to the Hon. George Nichols, of Vermont, the cause of his present inability to accept the invitation to visit that State: "Nearly a year ago, and repeated again this Fall, I received urgent invitations to visit a number of cities in the interior and western part of this State, [New-York,] all of which I have had to decline until this time. Now, they are urgently repeated from Utica and Syracuse, and I have consented to spend several days at the two places in the course of next week. This will take as much time as I can spare from here properly during the session of the Legislature of Vermont. I thank the Legislature, however, for the compliment conferred by its invitation, and express the pleasure it would give me to visit Vermont."

THE SECOND OF NOVEMBER.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE ELECTIONS TO BE HELD ON THAT DAY.

Tuesday, Nov. 2, will close up the elections of the year 1880. All the States of the Union will on that date elect Presidential Electors. All the Territories will elect Delegates to Congress. State and Congressional elections will also be held as follows:

Alabama will elect Representatives in Congress.

Arkansas will elect Representatives in Congress.

California will elect Representatives in Congress and Legislature. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Colorado will elect State officers and one Representative in Congress.

Connecticut will elect State officers, Representatives in Congress and Legislature. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Delaware will elect one Representative in Congress and Legislature. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Florida will elect State officers, Representatives in Congress, and Legislature, and vote upon the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Georgia will elect Representatives in Congress.

Illinois will elect State officers and Representatives in Congress, and vote upon an amendment to the Constitution of the State extending the terms of County Treasurers and Sheriffs to four years, and making them ineligible for a second, successive term.

Iowa will elect minor State officers and Representatives in Congress, and vote upon the question of holding a convention to revise the Constitution of the State.

Kansas will elect Representatives in Congress, and vote upon the question of holding a Constitutional Convention and upon proposed amendments

ate Representative in Congress, and Legislature, and vote upon the question of prohibiting or excluding the immigration of Chinese. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

New-Hampshire will elect State officers and Representatives in Congress, and will vote upon a proposition looking to the representation of minorities in corporations.

New-Jersey will elect Governor, Representatives in Congress, and Legislature. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

New-York will elect the Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals, Representatives in Congress, and members of the Assembly, and will vote upon a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State relating to certain courts of New-York City, Brooklyn, and Buffalo. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

North-Carolina will elect State officers and Representatives in Congress, and vote upon two proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State—one prohibiting the payment of certain State bonds unless authorized by direct vote of the people, and the other relating to the support of deaf-mutes, blind, and insane persons.

Pennsylvania will elect Auditor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Representatives in Congress, and Legislature. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Rhode Island will elect Representatives in Congress.

South Carolina will elect State officers and Representatives in Congress.

Tennessee will elect Governor, Representatives in Congress, and Legislature. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Texas will elect State officers, Representatives in Congress, and Legislature. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Virginia will elect Representatives in Congress.

West Virginia will elect Representatives in Congress.

Wisconsin will elect Legislature and Representatives in Congress. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

In the foregoing no account is made of State Legislatures to be chosen which will not be called upon to elect United States Senators.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.

The first concert of the season at Steinway Hall last evening naturally attracted a large audience, which would have assembled at any other place under similar conditions. The orchestra, with Mr. Richard Arnold as first violin and a selection from the best performers of the City, was of itself a sufficient reason for the musical public to attend, and the first performance of Mr. Franz Rummel and Mr. Adolph Fischer together, with the début of an unknown singer, of whom much has been said in musical circles, made the occasion one of unusual interest. The result was that the hall was filled with an audience that contained a great number of the professional and amateur musicians of the City. It was a creditable entertainment, in which there was nothing that should not be praised, and if one were sure of such a high standard of concerts through the season there would be little to do but to employ the language of eulogy. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Dietrich, played admirably, and with the spirit that was to be expected when it was seen how many well-known members of the profession were included in its ranks. Mr. Rummel added to the fame he has already won in this City by several performances, including Greig's concerto in A minor, Liszt's Fantaisie op. 15, "Der Wanderer," and the Fantaisie on Hungarian airs. Nearly two years ago, when Mr. Rummel first made his modest appearance in New-York, it was recorded in THE TIMES that he played this A minor concerto of Grieg's in a masterly manner. His increased practice and experience have added to the excellence of his first performance, and his rendering of the work last night showed not only the finish of his style, but a superiority over his former playing which was as gratifying as it was unexpected. Indeed, it would be difficult to suggest any pianist who could interpret this concerto with the taste, power, and skill that distinguished Mr. Rummel, and the audience were evidently thoroughly in sympathy with him. He was quite as successful in the subsequent numbers of the programme allotted to him. Mr. Adolph Fischer confirmed the impression he made last season as a solo violoncellist of unusual ability, and was received and recalled with vigorous applause. A notable feature of the concert was the début of Miss Marie Schelle, a mezzo soprano. This young lady has come upon the concert stage unheralded, but unless all signs fail, is destined to occupy a prominent position. She is an American, the daughter of a clergyman of Buffalo, and has the advantages of youth and an attractive stage presence. It is understood that she has studied at the Berlin High School of Music, and was also a pupil of Schutz, of that city. She possesses a beautiful voice, full, rich in tone, and of even quality. Throughout the trying ordeal of a first appearance she sang faultlessly in tune, with a modest self-possession that commanded the sympathy of her hearers, and the confidence of one who had faithfully studied and was able to stand the test. Her selections were Mendelssohn's concert aria, Schumann's song, which has been made familiar here under the title of "The Noblest," and a song of Robert Franz. It was a genuine triumph for Miss Schelle, and her rank among our concert singers is assured. She knows how to manage her voice, and evidently has dramatic power which, it is to be hoped, further opportunity will be afforded her to display. The same artists will appear at a second concert to-morrow evening, at Steinway Hall, in a programme not less attractive than that of last night.

MR. HATTON'S READING.

A select audience gathered in the Madison-Square Theatre yesterday afternoon to welcome Mr. Joseph Hatton, the English novelist, who made his first appearance on this occasion and in this City as a public reader. A short time previous to his departure for the United States Mr. Hatton had appeared before the London public at Steinway Hall, and his efforts were then warmly appreciated and praised. The good opinion that was formed of his abilities as a reader at that time was cordially indorsed yesterday. The subject of his reading was "The Queen of Bohemia," a dramatic version of his own popular novel made by himself and Mr. James Albery, the latter being widely and chiefly known as the author of a very well-written and charming comedy, "The Two Roses." In its theatrical form, "The Queen of Bohemia" tells a very interesting story in four acts, which are carefully contrived and which unfold in a clear and simple manner a plot and several characters of unusual worth; it is unquestionably a good play of the domestic type, tender in its sentiments, and delicate in its humor. It does not touch any of the depths of passion; but it presents a true picture of real life in a natural way, and, on the stage, would certainly win and hold the heart of the public. The tone of its sentiment is not unlike that of "Hazel Kirke," and it is fully as sympathetic as Mr. Macfarlane's interesting play. Mr. Hatton identified himself skillfully with the various and well-marked characters in "The Queen of Bohemia"—with the old Vicar, honest, strong, and sententious; with his reckless and "horsey" son Tom; with the true-hearted Maggie; with the brilliant woman of the world who is known as the Queen of Bohemia; with the Scotch servant, Macfarland, and with all the other personages. His reading was notable for good taste and clearness of purpose; and it was not spoiled by exaggerated effects, or by any effort to overreach his strength. Mr. Hatton is neither a powerful reader nor a thorough elocutionist, but his delivery is full of feeling and expression—finer, indeed, than the delivery of most persons who undertake in an amateur fashion to interpret their own works. He was listened to with close attention throughout the four acts of the play, and at the end of each act was warmly applauded. The reading was, on the whole, a delightful entertainment, and will be appreciated wherever it is repeated. It has already been stated here that "The Queen of Bohemia" may be produced at the Madison-Square Theatre in the course of the season, and we think that Mr. Macfarlane may undertake with safety to bring it out. Mr. Hatton will not remain in this country beyond a month or two more.

MISS MORRIS'S RETURN.

Miss Clara Morris will reappear upon the Metropolitan stage at the Park Theatre next Tuesday evening. Her return will be a marked and interesting feature of the present season, and will be fully appreciated, without doubt, by the public. It is a long while since Miss Morris was seen here under favorable auspices—not, indeed, since the production of "Miss Multon" at the Union-Square Theatre. She has wisely taken up her old and favorite parts this season, and has been acting in them with brilliant success in Philadelphia and Boston. Those who recall her wonderful magnetism and deep emotional power in these parts will hasten to see her again when she reappears in them at the Park Theatre. No woman has exercised in our times a stronger influence upon the hearts of the people; and none have displayed gifts more nearly allied to the divinity of genius. Her return, therefore, will be an event of great popular interest. The character that will be assumed by her on the first night is Alixe, in the play of that name.

THE OPERA SEASON.

To-night Gounod's "Faust" is to be performed at the Academy of Music with a cast that could not be surpassed at any opera-house in the world. Mlle. Valleria will make her first appearance this season as Marguerite, which, it will be remembered, was one of her most charming personations last year. The part of Siebel is well known to be one of Miss Cary's best, and her return in this character will be a welcome event. The male parts will be assumed by Signor Campanini as *Faust*, *Signor Del Puente as* Valentino, and *Signor Novara, the new basso, as Mephistopheles.* Concerning the last-named artist, reports from London give him a high reputation as a basso of distinguished powers and an actor who may be expected to do full justice to the dramatic requirements of the rôle. Signor Del Puente is a versatile artist who has never yet failed to give an admirable rendering of any part intrusted to him, and his Valentino is sure to be a finished performance. As Faust, Signor Campanini is known to be admirable. Among the extensive list of operas in which the great tenor has won his triumphs, he has never had a better opportunity than in "Faust," and in no work does he show to greater advantage his perfect skill as a singer and his cultivated musical taste than in this. The first scene of the first act, which is seldom listened to, is one of the most beautiful portions of the work, and one which Signor Campanini sings in his best style, though it is generally sacrificed by the noise and confusion incident to the seating of the house. The opera may be expected to be put upon the stage in the generous manner which is characteristic of Mr. Mapleson's management, and which has been already indicated in the two first performances of this season.

ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

THE NOMINEES OF THE REPUBLICANS IN THREE DISTRICTS.

Republican Aldermanic nominating conventions were held in this City last evening. Following is the result:

District.	
IV	Michael Smith.
V	Adjourned.
VI	Adjourned.
VII	James W. Hawes.
VIII	John McClave.
23d and 24th Wards	Henry J. Robinson.
	Adjourned.

Mr. Smith, who was nominated in the Fourth District, was one of the members of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and is known by every one in the district as a proper man to represent them in the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. McClave, nominated in the Eighth District, is a member of the present Board of Aldermen, a well-known Republican of the Seventeenth Assembly District, and is engaged in business as a lumber-dealer. He never held any public office prior to his election as an Alderman. Mr. Robinson is an old resident of this City and an active Republican. He is a member of the firm of Lang & Robinson, flour merchants at No. 2 South-street. He is a member of the New-York Produce Exchange, and an old and efficient member of the Twenty-first Assembly District Association, and of the newly-organized Chickamauga Club, as the district campaign club is called. He is about 49 years of age, and has never held any public office.

The convention of the Seventh District met in Glass Hall. The assemblance had scarcely been called to order when a struggle arose upon the election of a Chairman, for which office James M. Turner was nominated. A vote was taken and Turner was declared elected, but objection was made by Mr. Charles A. Peabody, Jr., a delegate, that persons not delegates had voted. The temporary Chairman declined to entertain the objection, and thereupon the delegates of three districts—the Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth—withdrew in a body. The bolting delegates to the number of 26 assembled in an adjoining room, and effected an organization, with Mr. Charles A. Peabody, Jr., as Chairman and Thomas H. O'Neil as Secretary. The roll was called, and James W. Hawes was unanimously nominated for Alderman. After the tumult occasioned by the bolt had subsided, the Bigin party, which still held possession of the hall, proceeded to business, and consumed considerable time in disputes as to the regularity of delegates. The dispute was evidently irreconcilable, and one of the speakers declared he was in possession of affidavits showing that Democrats had voted at Republican primaries. At this juncture a motion to appoint a committee to investigate the several contested delegations was adopted. This ended the struggle; and as it was manifest that no business could be done until the committee reported, the convention adjourned to meet on Monday evening.

Mr. J. W. Hawes is a rising young lawyer, and an active politician of the better class. He is a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Harvard College of the Class of '56, and of the Law School of that institution. He was admitted to the Bar in this City in 1858, and has always taken an active and reputable part in City politics. He was Vice-President of the Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association for some years, and for several years past has been a conspicuous member of the association of the Eleventh District, of which he is now the Secretary. He is also one of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Republican Club, and was a delegate to the late State Convention. Mr. Hawes is a gentleman of first-class ability and scholarship in his profession, active and public spirited, and of a character for honesty and integrity beyond all question.

THE LOCAL CANVASS.

The Ninth Assembly District Republican Campaign Club will hold a meeting this evening at No. 411 Bleecker-street. A number of prominent gentlemen will make addresses.

A mammoth out-door mass-meeting was held by the Republicans of West Farms, Westchester County, on Wednesday evening, and it was addressed by Judge George F. Avery.

A grand Republican day mass-meeting will be held at Babylon, Long Island, on Thursday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will be the principal speaker.

The Hon. John Jay addressed a large Republican meeting at Katonah, Westchester County, on Wednesday evening. The farmers and solid men of that village turned out *en masse* to hear their illustrious fellow-townman speak.

Col. A. P. Ketchum, of this City, will address the Republicans of Hackensack, N. J., this evening, in the Republican club-rooms. On Wednesday a grand mass-meeting of the Republicans of Bergen County will be held in Hackensack.

The Hon. Anson G. McCook will address the citizens of the Fifth Assembly District at a meeting to be held under the auspices of the D. H. Sands Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club at Frank's Republican Hall, No. 198 West Houston-street, this evening.

The Republican "wigwam" at Tarrytown, Westchester County, was filled to its utmost capacity on Wednesday evening, and the Hon. John F. Quarles addressed the audience for over an hour on the issues of the campaign. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

The Greenbackers of the Second Assembly District, of Westchester County, held a convention in the Westchester House, at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, yesterday afternoon, and nominated Mr. Bernard McGill, of Rye, for member of Assembly.

A Republican mass-meeting will be held at Franklin, Essex County, N. J., to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M. The Hon. Cortlandt Parker will preside, and addresses will be delivered by the Hon. Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago; Judge Edwards Pierrepont, and others.

The Republicans of Plainfield, N. J., made a parade last evening that filled the streets and made the town lively. They were reinforced by the Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps, of this City, about 100 strong, in uniforms of white and blue. It was the largest parade that Plainfield has ever seen, and one that made the New-York boys feel happy.

The Bankers and Brokers' and Produce Exchange Republican clubs are making arrangements for a genuine business men's meeting, to take place on the Sub-Treasury steps, probably on Tuesday or Wednesday afternoon of next week. Secretary Sherman has telegraphed that he will be here and will speak, and so has Senator Edmunds, of Vermont.

It is believed, under the circumstances, that the nomination of Peter Badam for the Assembly, by the Republicans of the Second District of Queens County, is the very strongest one that could have been made. The district comprises Long Island City, Newtown, Jamaica, and Hempstead, and in Democratic or a doubtful matter when party lines are strictly drawn. It was carried by Mr. Clowes, Republican, last Fall, through the fusion in local offices then effected between the Republicans and Independent Democrats. Although this Fall the fusion does not extend to the candidate for Assembly, Mr. Badam is confidently expected, will receive a great many Democratic votes in Long Island City and Newtown, sufficient to elect him by a decided majority, provided Jamaica and Hempstead give him his full party vote, of which he is reasonably sure.

The Morton Guard, having its head-quarters at Parepa Hall, Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, had a large and enthusiastic meeting last night. During the proceedings the Hon. Levi P. Morton made his appearance and was heartily welcomed. Mr. Morton made a few remarks in response to the greeting. The Morton Guard numbers 800 men in two companies, Major John D. Ferry commanding the battalion. The command will parade on Monday night, passing in review with other organizations before Messrs. Morton and McCook.

The Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, will address the people of New-York, at a meeting to be held in Cooper Institute on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 26, under the management of the Republican Central Campaign Club. It is understood that the Secretary's speech will be entirely fresh, and will not cover the ground already gone over by him in his orations at the West. The Central Campaign Club—whose active officers are Charles Watrous, President; Sheridan Shook, First Vice-President, and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, Chairman of Executive Committee—will probably hold several other important meetings before the close of the canvass.

The Republican meeting held in the tent in East New-York last night was the largest political gathering yet seen there. The tent, capable of holding 4,000 people, was crowded to overflowing. There being a large German population, many turned out with their families to hear Judge Dittenhoefer, who was received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Edward F. Linton presided. The Judge held the audience for two hours, dwelling upon the tariff, the Southern claims question, the sympathy of the Democratic Party with France in the Franco-German war, and non-sectarian schools. Among other things he said: "Should a change be effected, who will have brought it about? The South—the 138 Electoral votes of that same South that organized the wicked rebellion against the Government, and surrendered only when it could fight no longer. It laid down its arms because it was forced to, but it has not laid aside the spirit that nerved those arms to deadly action. The same aspirations, the same ambitions still control it. Then it was massed together on the battle-field; now it is massed together at the ballot-box. Then it failed because it had no allies in the North with courage to assist on the field. Is it conceivable that it can now find allies enough in the North to help it to win at the ballot-box? Indians and Ohio have thundered "No!" and New-York surely will not be so recreant as now to desert its Union allies. And why should the South be assisted to retake possession of the Government? Hasn't it been treated fairly since the ending of the war? Have any of its citizens been deprived of any right as a penalty for its attempt to disrupt the Government? Had it succeeded in the war it would have gained everything. It failed, and has not nothing. Because it could not retain possession of the Government it went to war. It was beaten, and should it now be rewarded by restoring to it control? Was the war fought only for that? If so, it could have been accomplished without all the cost of treasure and blood. It was only necessary to let them take possession. Then no lives would have been sacrificed and no millions of debt created. Possession of the Government was all they wanted before the war, and possession of the Government is what they now demand after the war." He was followed by Col. H. Wilson in an effective address.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM B. KINNEY.

William Burnett Kinney, the senior proprietor of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, and one of the most prominent and influential residents of Newark, died in this City yesterday, at the age of 81. He had just returned from the Catskill Mountains, where he had been staying for the Summer with his family. For some months he had been ill, but his sojourn in the mountains seemed to improve his health, and gave rise to hopes for its restoration; but on his return it began to fail, and it became evident he could not recover. Mr. Kinney was born in Speedwell, Morris County, N. J., on Sept. 5, 1799, and came of a family that was distinguished in the Revolution. He was a grandson of Sir Thomas Kinney, Bart., who came from England to study mineralogy in New-Jersey, and settled in Morris County. His grandfather on the maternal side, Dr. William Burnett, was a member of the Continental Congress and President of the Newark Committee of Safety during the Revolution. Mr. Kinney was sent to West Point, his father, an officer in the war of 1812, intending him for the army, but on his father's death his mother took him out of the Academy. He studied law, but his literary taste led him into journalism, and in 1829 he edited the *New-Jersey Eagle*.

When he severed his connection with that paper he went to New-York, where he assisted in establishing the Mercantile Library. On returning to Newark he assisted in establishing the American Lyceum, and also in introducing the free-school system into New-Jersey. In 1833 he became editor and proprietor of the *Daily Advertiser*. He was nominated for Congress in 1843 on the Whig ticket, but was beaten by Gen. Wright, the Democratic nominee. Subsequently he accepted from President Taylor the appointment of Minister to Sardinia, and remained abroad until 1853, passing several years in Florence. On his return he retired to private life. Mr. Kinney was twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary Chandler, of Elizabethtown, who died in 1841. His second, who survives him, is the only living sister of the Hon. William E. Dodge, of New-York. Two daughters were born of this marriage, and both are married—one to Mr. William L. Kip, son of Bishop Kip, of California, the other to Nelson S. Barton, of New-York. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Mr. Kinney by the College of New-Jersey in 1830.

EDWARD B. ROBINSON.

Capt. Edward Branch Robinson, for more than half a century a resident of Washington, and probably one of the best-known printers in the United States, died early yesterday morning, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was born in Chesterfield County, Va., learned the printing trade in Richmond, and came to this city in 1825. He worked at his trade on the *National Journal*, the *Telegraph*, and other publications now almost forgotten, and was at intervals employed by Messrs. Gales & Seaton, publishers of the Annals. The fellow-workmen at different times were men who have since risen to distinction, notably, ex-Senator Simon Cameron, Senator Sargent, of California, and Lambert Tree. At various times made journalistic ventures at Abington, Va., and other places. He commanded a volunteer company in 1836, in the Creek war, and upon his return served as Mail Agent between this city and Richmond for three years. He held the office of Deputy Collector of Georgetown between 1854 and 1860, and when the war of the rebellion broke out went to Richmond, where he remained until the war's end, in the employment of the Confederate Government. Upon the close of the war he returned to Washington, where he has since resided.

MAJOR THOMAS L. BUTLER.

Major Thomas L. Butler died in Louisville, Ky., yesterday, at the advanced age of 91 years. He was born April 10, 1789, at Lexington, Ky., then a part of the territory of Virginia. He was Captain in the Fifth regulars in June, 1814; was appointed Aide-de-camp to Gen. Jackson; was present at the treaty with the Creek Indians in September, 1814; was at the capture of Pensacola, and commanded the City of New-Orleans during the famous battle in January, 1815. In 1816 he received a Major for good conduct during the siege of New-Orleans, but soon after resigned his commission in the Army, and was appointed by President Madison Surveyor and Inspector of the Port of New-Orleans.

DON'T FAIL TO REGISTER TO-DAY.

The indications are that New-York State will go Republican, and there is a strong possibility that New-York City may also be carried in the interests of good government on Nov. 2. The registration lists thus far show that thousands of heretofore indifferent Republicans have shaken off their apathy before the magnitude of the issue. There may be others still holding back, and if so, their plain duty is to come forward either to-day or to-morrow—to-day is better—and place themselves in a position to help redeem the Empire State, and thus assure the election of Garfield and Arthur and the perpetuation of prosperity. New-York's 35 Electoral votes may decide the fate of the Republic, and it will be a crime if they are lost through the lack of public spirit of a few thousand voters. Even if this be an unreal danger, it is important in the highest degree to roll up a majority that will remain forever a standing rebuke to sectionalism and demagogism in every form. The registry offices are open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., so that no one in health can plead inability to visit them.

GRANT'S WORD TO VIRGINIA.

The following letter has been received by a gentleman in Washington, formerly a resident of Virginia:

DEAR SIR: I just returned yesterday from a visit to some of our country fairs and found your letter of the 18th inst. inviting me to spend a few days in Virginia. I will not be able to do so, but if the effect would be what you predict—to add materially to the Garfield and Arthur ticket—I would make great sacrifices to accomplish that result. I don't think there are many friends of mine who will fail to support the ticket, unless it is where (and because) they think their vote can do no possible good. In Virginia they should not think this. Hoping for the best results in your State, I am very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

BOSTON'S REGISTRATION.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The total number of names on the voting lists in this city for the present year is 56,000.

QUEBEC, Oct. 21.—Dispatches from the north-eastern section of the Province report a heavy fall of snow yesterday.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR

1880. *REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.* 1880.

MEETINGS:

FRIDAY, OCT. 22.

Owego	Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING.
Troy	Hon. CARL SCHURZ.
Canandaigua	Col. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.
Middletown	Hon. EMERY A. STORRS.
Huntington	Hon. S. S. BURDETT.
	Gen. WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
Westfield	Gen. JAMES W. HUSTED.
	Hon. RICHARD CROWLEY.
	Hon. W. W. CURRY.
Adams, P. M.	Hon. N. P. BANKS.
	FREDERICK DOUGLASS.
Whitney's Point	Col. A. R. BAXTER.
Peekskill	Hon. F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Antwerp, afternoon	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Antwerp, evening	Col. A. S. WOOD.
Cheny	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Chateaugay	Hon. MARTIN I. TOWNSEND.
Middlesex Centre	Prof. C. F. WILLIAMS.
Astoria	WILLIAM WOOD.
	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Holland Patent, P. M.	Hon. E. K. BRUCE.
	STEPHEN H. OLIN.
Pleasantville	Hon. CHARLES L. GOLDEY.
Fowling	Hon. JOHN W. HOYT.
Phoenix	Hon. AUSTIN A. YATES.
Putnam Valley	C. C. SEELY.
Westbury	Hon. MARCUS LYON.
Stratford	Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG.
	Hon. O. W. CHAPMAN.
Groton	Dr. J. W. B. CLARK.
Turin	Gen. HENRY E. BURNETT.
Williamson	Hon. JOHN H. CAMP.
Burr's Mills	C. J. CLARK.
Vestal Centre, P. M.	Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Watkins	R. C. RUDE.
Penfield	JOSEPH L. LUCKEY.
La Grangeville	Hon. CHARLES L. BEALE.
	W. W. THOMPSON.
Laurens	C. L. BARBER, Esq.
Preston Hollow	Hon. MARLON CHANCE.
Mombaccus	W. S. KENYON, Jr.
New-Paltz	S. L. STEBBINS.
Haridale	Col. H. B. BARTRAM.
	GEORGE WALLACE.
Valley Stream	BURNHAM RIGBY.
East Moriches	JAMES S. LEHRAIER.
Oyster Bay	Hon. JOHN P. HARLE.
Sharon	Hon. F. G. GEDNEY.
Crown Point	Gen. THOMAS S. GATES.
Hoosick Corners	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Dayton	C. D. BAKER.
Naumburg	Hon. HENRY E. TURNER.
Walton	Dr. D. H. MANN.
	WILLIAM H. JOHNSON.
Davenport Centre	GEORGE ADEE.
Griffin's Corners	SAMUEL TYCKMANS.
Elmira, Fifth Ward	Major J. C. F. BEYLAND.
North Elmira	Col. GRAHAM.
Barnes's Corners, P. M.	Hon. LEWIS E. BARKER.
Spencerport	Hon. E. L. FITTS.
Georgetown	Hon. J. K. HIGGINBOTHAM.
	Capt. O. A. BOUTELLE.
Watkins	Hon. T. SMITH.
Onondaga	Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Poughkeepsie	JIM WOOD, the Irish Miner of Indiana.
Rosendale	Hon. R. TAYLOR.
Pratt's Corners	Gen. GEORGE A. SHERIDAN.
Rochester	Hon. G. G. HOSKINS.
Warsaw	Hon. M. E. SMITH.
	Hon. A. F. FARRAS.
Fish House	Hon. HENRY WHEELOCK.
	E. S. BEARSS.
South Trenton	R. H. BISLEY.
	Gen. T. M. KITE.
Lee Centre	Hon. A. V. LOWES.
Stony Point	Hon. NEIL GILMOUR.
Oneonta	Hon. A. P. SMITH.
Perry	Hon. ROBERT P. KENNEDY.
Eastport	GEORGE WALLACE.
Turner's	MICHAEL REAGAN.
Academy of Music, Brooklyn	Hon. JOHN SHERMAN.
Bleecker Building	Gen. ETHAN ALLEN.
Woodhaven	Dr. DAVID CALMAN.
Andover, P. M.	Hon. HAMILTON WARD.
Alpine	Col. JOHN A. GROW.
Harford	J. E. EGGLESTON, Esq.
Catskill	Hon. WILLIAM McKINLEY.
Pulaski, P. M.	Rev. R. I. IVES.
	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Walton	Hon. E. K. BRUCE.
	Gen. JAMES R. O'BEIRNE.
Hudson	WILLIAM E. BROWN.
Babylon, Long Island	Hon. EDWIN HICKS.
Wheatville	Hon. FRANK BRUNDAGE.
Newark	Hon. EDWIN HICKS.
Somerset	Hon. FRANK BRUNDAGE.
	Hon. J. K. BOSCOWITZ.
Amsterdam	JIM WOOD, the Irish Miner of Indiana.
Warwick	Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Wegatchie	Hon. THEODORE R. SWIFT.
Marion	Hon. E. L. FITTS.
	Hon. JEFFERSON SHERMAN.
Alton	FRED G. STUART.
	Col. JOHN S. FOSTER.
Sodus Point	J. W. HOAG.
Covert	Hon. JOHN H. CAMP.
	A. M. GANO.
Reading Centre	W. L. NORTON.
Port Byron	Hon. W. B. WOODIN.

TUESDAY, OCT. 26.

Ithaca	Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
	Rev. J. W. S. CLARK.
	Gen. GEORGE A. SHERIDAN.
	Gen. BEN HARRISON.
Auburn, P. M.	Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Waddam	Hon. A. W. TENNEY.
Kingston	Hon. ERNEST A. STORRS.
Syracuse	Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD.
Rome	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Newburg	Hon. WILLIAM KIMBLY.
Milford	Hon. S. H. DUTCHER.
Gowanda	Col. A. P. KETCHUM.
Old Hurley	Hon. GEORGE H. SHARPE.
Walden	Hon. GEO. W. WILLIAMS.
Penn Brooklyn, Wallabout and 5th ave.	Hon. E. L. FITCH.
	Rev. J. W. R. CLARK.
Mount Kisco	BURTON T. BEACH.
Kethonkson	Gen. JAMES R. WARWICK.
	E. E. OLMSTEAD.
Hartwick	Hon. W. W. THOMPSON.
	AUG. SHEPHERD.
High Woods	GEO. VAN ETTEN.
	Gen. W. H. ROSE.
Elizabethtown	G. GRAHAM.
Sharon	Major J. C. F. BEYLAND.
Big Flats	Rev. CHARLES B. RAY.
Smithtown	Col. J. [illegible]
Pivoli	Hon. CHARLES A. L. GOLDEY.
Prospect, L. I.	Hon. CHARLES L. BEALE.
Amenia	Hon. LEWIS E. CARR.
Coldenham	Gen. ROBERT P. KENNEDY.
Bloomingburg	Hon. EDMUND HICKS.
Richmond Mills	Hon. W. H. SMITH.
	Hon. JOHN F. SOUTHWORTH.
Warsaw	Hon. S. G. PUTNAM.
	Hon. R. K. HIGGINBOTHAM.
Westhampton	GEO. WALLACE.
Fort Orange	R. C. RUDE.
Alfred	Hon. MARCUS LYON.
North Reading	C. W. CAMPBELL.
Sempronius	Hon. W. B. WOODIN.

THURSDAY OCT. 28.

Cooper Institute	Hon. WAYNE MACVEAGH.
Buffalo	Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING.
Bath	HONS. EWART L. WOODFORD and CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Saratoga Springs, P.M.	Gen. BEN. HARRISON.
Buffalo	JOSEPH BRUCKER.
Dansville	Col. CHARLES G. TREVOR.
Hoosick Falls	Hon. WILLIAM McKINLEY.
Cuba, P. M.	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
	Hon. E. K. BRUCE.
Hamilton	Hon. EMERY A. STORRS.
Red Hook	Hon. S. S. BURDETT.
Cooperstown	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Cherry Valley	Hon. S. B. DUTCHER.
Greene	Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Mannsville, P. M.	Hon. E. W. STOUGHTON.
Theresa, P. M.	Hon. FRED DOUGLASS.
Holley	Hon. JOHN H. CAMP.
Stuykersville	Hon. JOHN F. SOUTHWORTH.
Waverly	Hon. LEWIS BARKER.
Morrisville	Hon. A. FARRAS.
Riverhead	Gen. JAMES R. WARWICK.
Schuyler's Lake	Hon. W. W. THOMPSON.
	H. H. GETMAN.
Woodstock	H. N. PIERO.
East Lansing	Rev. J. W. R. CLARK.
Susquehanna	Hon. G. L. SMITH.
Norwich	BURTON T. BEACH.
Highland Falls	Col. WILLIAM BROWN, of Ky.
	Hon. EDWIN HICKS.
Lincoln	Hon. W. H. SMITH.
	Hon. JOHN A. GROW.
Reynoldsville	I. M. GANO.
Jacksonville	Rev. WM. SEARLES.
Morris	Rev. S. P. LEEDS.
Good Ground	GEO. WALLACE.
Harpersville	R. C. RUDE.
East Williamsburg	Hon. JAS. R. ANGEL.
Massena Centre	THEO. H. SWIFT.
Dayton's Mills	FRED. G. STUART.
	LEWIS H. CLARK.
Ontario	Hon. JOHN H. CAMP.
	Hon. E. L. FITTS.
Culver's School-house	F. M. W. NYE.
	C. T. ANDREWS.
Monterey	J. C. WILE.
	Hon. C. P. HURD.
Wayne Hotel	J. C. BRODERICK.
Locke	Hon. W. B. WOODIN.

SENATOR EDMUNDS.

HIS SPEECH BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT UPON THE DECLARATION OF HIS RE-ELECTION.

Senator Edmunds appeared before the joint convention of the Legislature of Vermont on Wednesday and made a brief speech of thanks for the honor of his re-election. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JOINT ASSEMBLY: It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to say that I have no words capable of expressing my gratitude for the confidence you have again manifested in me by your selection, and my deep sense of the responsibility that you and I are aware is devolved upon me by such an election. In what I have endeavored to do for our noble Commonwealth I have striven to exert the utmost zeal and ability that I possess so to discharge the duties with which you and your predecessors have intrusted me that our old, glorious State should not blush to say I am her son. The somewhat long experience that I have now had in public affairs, as well here in these chambers as in the Capitol at Washington, has given me year by year a firmer confidence in the strength of republican institutions. It is now 21 years, I think, since we opened with impressive and patriotic ceremonies this hall in the new Capitol. At that time there was universal peace in the country, although the contents of politics and the differences of opinion existed as they do now, and as probably they ought to exist in every free government that is a government of a people. Since that time our country has been through one of the most momentous struggles known to history, and has triumphed, and the value and possibility of unity with freedom, such as we always deem the motto of our State, has been demonstrated, and in that very struggle, as we all know, the intrinsic difficulties in the composition of the national Government which it seemed impossible to eradicate have been overcome, and we now have a Constitution dedicated to universal liberty; a Constitution dedicated to the equal administration of justice everywhere among the citizens of the United States, and, I may add also, as every Senator from a State should add if he knows his duties, that we have also a national Constitution dedicated to the preservation of the rights of the States, without which, as I believe, and always have believed, the stability of this Republic would be greatly imperiled.

We have seen in these long though seemingly short years, how important also is the value of our example in the spread of universal liberty and equal rights in other countries. We have seen that great nation, our earliest and foremost friend in the Revolution, France, emerge from all the travail and turmoil of such a struggle out of despotism up to republicanism—a Republic that is modeled almost precisely upon the Constitution of the United States. We have seen that the ideas of our fathers established, and that we believe is firmly fixed and rooted in the centre of the most flourishing Empire of Europe. And it will spread as the liberty of this Republic was born, and will be maintained through the diffusion of universal education and intelligence, and through the personal independence of private and political names men call themselves. But, gentlemen, this is not the occasion nor the time to discuss these questions further. Dinner is preparing, and I will address you no longer. I will only express again the gratitude that I feel for your confidence, and assure you that I shall try to deserve it. [Great applause.]

HINTS TO VOTERS.

Edwin Harding's friend can vote, of course.

"Republican" is informed that the vote of any man who has bets on the election can be challenged.

"Smilax" is informed that a majority is more than half the total number of votes cast. A plurality is the difference between the highest number of votes cast and the next highest when more than two candidates are in the field.

"H. B." must declare his intention to become a citizen, and he cannot secure naturalization papers without doing so.

"Inquirer" can vote at the coming election.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETINGS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 21.—The woman suffrage anniversary meetings to-day have been largely attended. Col. T. W. Higginson presided, with the Rev. Samuel May as Secretary. Mrs. H. H. Robinson, of Malden, read a history of the movement, dating back 40 years, and addresses were made by Col. Higginson, Abby Kelley Foster, Mary F. Eastman, E. D. Cheney, Fred A. Hinckley, William Henry Channing, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Mary A. Livermore, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Lucy Stone, and others. Resolutions were adopted to the memory of Lydia Maria Child and to Lucretia Mott. Col. Higginson, in his opening address, said women were not yet ready for the ballot, their failure to vote for school committees being proof of the assertion. They must convert their own sex, and then the ballot will be freely given to them by the men. This speech was the general theme of discussion, the women taking strong grounds against the position of Col. Higginson.

SLOSSON TO PLAY VIGNAUX AGAIN.

George F. Slosson, the American billiard champion has again determined to try connections with the great French expert, Maurice Vignaux. After his remarkable "straight-rail" game in April last, when he scored 1,102 consecutive caroms, he strove to induce his victor to play a return game. But Vignaux refused to accede to the request, or to notice a challenge issued in France, and admitted

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 21.

THIRD BOARD—10:30 A. M.

7s, 6s, cur. | Delaware & Hud. | L. S. & M. S. 2d mtg.
$10,000 ..... | Central Iowa 1st ..... | Mich. Central ..... | Chicago & Alton ..... | Chic. & Alton ..... | Chic. & Alton pfd. ..... | Chic. & Alton pfd. ..... | Chic. & Alton pfd.

ELECTION NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

ELECTION NOTICE

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Assembly District shall be divided into Election Districts as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-square, Catherine-slip, East River, Oliver-street, Cherry-street, Clinton-street, Monroe-street, Jefferson-street, Market-street, Gouverneur-street, Division-street, Bowery, Canal-street, Orchard-street, Delancey-street, Suffolk-street, Rivington-street, Norfolk-street, Broome-street, Essex-street, Grand-street, Ludlow-street, Hester-street, Eldridge-street, Division-street, Forsyth-street, Canal-street, Centre-street, Walker-street, Lafayette-place, Great Jones-street, Broadway, Bleecker-street, Mercer-street, Waverley-place, Washington-square, Fifth-avenue, Eighth-street, Broadway, Lafayette-place, Great Jones-street, Bowery, Fourth-street, Avenue A, Houston-street, Avenue B, Second-street, Avenue C, East River, Corlaers Hook, Peck Slip, Pearl-street, Old Slip, South-street, Coenties Slip, Pearl-street, Whitehall-street, Battery-place, and Greenwich-street to the point of beginning.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-square, Park-row, Centre-street, Leonard-street, Elm-street, Franklin-street, Broadway, Reade-street, Church-street, Murray-street, Greenwich-street, Vesey-street, Church-street, Barclay-street, West-street, Battery-place, Greenwich-street, Whitehall-street, Pearl-street, Old Slip, South-street, Coenties Slip, Pearl-street, Peck Slip, Corlaers Hook, Avenue C, East River, Catherine-slip, Market-street, Jefferson-street, Monroe-street, Clinton-street, Division-street, Gouverneur-street, Market-street, Lafayette-place, Great Jones-street, Broadway, Bleecker-street, Mercer-street, Waverley-place, Washington-square, Fifth-avenue, Eighth-street, Broadway, Lafayette-place, Great Jones-street, Bowery, Fourth-street, Avenue A, Houston-street, Avenue B, Second-street, Avenue C, East River, Corlaers Hook, Peck Slip, Pearl-street, Old Slip, South-street, Coenties Slip, Pearl-street, Whitehall-street, Battery-place, Greenwich-street, Vesey

ELECTION NOTICE.

The Twenty-first Assembly District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-second-street, Madison-avenue, West Forty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-second-street, Fifth-avenue, West Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, West Forty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, West Forty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, West Forty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, West Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-second-street, Tenth-avenue, West Forty-fourth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-second-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Forty-fourth-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-second-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Forty-fourth-street and the Hudson River.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth-street, Madison-avenue, West Forty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth-street, Fifth-avenue, West Forty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Forty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Forty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Forty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Forty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Forty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Forty-seventh-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Forty-seventh-street and the Hudson River.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh-street, Madison-avenue, West Forty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh-street, Fifth-avenue, West Forty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh-street, Sixth-avenue, West Forty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh-street, Seventh-avenue, West Forty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, West Forty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh-street, Ninth-avenue, West Forty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh-street, Tenth-avenue, West Forty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Forty-ninth-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Forty-ninth-street and the Hudson River.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-ninth-street, Madison-avenue, West Fifty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-ninth-street, Fifth-avenue, West Fifty-first-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-ninth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Fifty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-ninth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Fifty-first-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Fifty-first-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-ninth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Fifty-first-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-ninth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Fifty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-ninth-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Fifty-first-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-ninth-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Fifty-first-street and the Hudson River.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first-street, Madison-avenue, West Fifty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first-street, Fifth-avenue, West Fifty-third-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first-street, Sixth-avenue, West Fifty-third-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first-street, Seventh-avenue, West Fifty-third-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, West Fifty-third-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first-street, Ninth-avenue, West Fifty-third-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first-street, Tenth-avenue, West Fifty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Fifty-third-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Fifty-third-street and the Hudson River.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-third-street, Madison-avenue, West Fifty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-third-street, Fifth-avenue, West Fifty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-third-street, Sixth-avenue, West Fifty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-third-street, Seventh-avenue, West Fifty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-third-street, Eighth-avenue, West Fifty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-third-street, Ninth-avenue, West Fifty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-third-street, Tenth-avenue, West Fifty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-third-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Fifty-fifth-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-third-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Fifty-fifth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue, West Fifty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fifth-street, Fifth-avenue, West Fifty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Fifty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fifth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Fifty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Fifty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fifth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Fifty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fifth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Fifty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fifth-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Fifty-seventh-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fifth-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Fifty-seventh-street and the Hudson River.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-seventh-street, Madison-avenue, West Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-seventh-street, Fifth-avenue, West Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-seventh-street, Sixth-avenue, West Fifty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-seventh-street, Seventh-avenue, West Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, West Fifty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-seventh-street, Ninth-avenue, West Fifty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-seventh-street, Tenth-avenue, West Fifty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-seventh-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Fifty-ninth-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-seventh-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Fifty-ninth-street and the Hudson River.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-ninth-street, Madison-avenue, West Sixty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-ninth-street, Fifth-avenue, West Sixty-first-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-ninth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Sixty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-ninth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Sixty-first-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Sixty-first-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-ninth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Sixty-first-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-ninth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Sixty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-ninth-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Sixty-first-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-ninth-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Sixty-first-street and the Hudson River.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-first-street, Madison-avenue, West Sixty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-first-street, Fifth-avenue, West Sixty-third-street and Sixth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-first-street, Sixth-avenue, West Sixty-third-street and Seventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-first-street, Seventh-avenue, West Sixty-third-street and Eighth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, West Sixty-third-street and Ninth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-first-street, Ninth-avenue, West Sixty-third-street and Tenth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-first-street, Tenth-avenue, West Sixty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-first-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Sixty-third-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-first-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Sixty-third-street and the Hudson River.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-third-street, Madison-avenue, West Sixty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-third-street, Fifth-avenue, West Sixty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-third-street, Sixth-avenue, West Sixty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-third-street, Seventh-avenue, West Sixty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-third-street, Eighth-avenue, West Sixty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-third-street, Ninth-avenue, West Sixty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-third-street, Tenth-avenue, West Sixty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-third-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Sixty-fifth-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-third-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Sixty-fifth-street and the Hudson River.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue, West Sixty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-fifth-street, Fifth-avenue, West Sixty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Sixty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-fifth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Sixty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Sixty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-fifth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Sixty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-fifth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Sixty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-fifth-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Sixty-seventh-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-fifth-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Sixty-seventh-street and the Hudson River.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-seventh-street, Madison-avenue, West Sixty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-seventh-street, Fifth-avenue, West Sixty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-seventh-street, Sixth-avenue, West Sixty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-seventh-street, Seventh-avenue, West Sixty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, West Sixty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-seventh-street, Ninth-avenue, West Sixty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-seventh-street, Tenth-avenue, West Sixty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-seventh-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Sixty-ninth-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-seventh-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Sixty-ninth-street and the Hudson River.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-ninth-street, Madison-avenue, West Seventy-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-ninth-street, Fifth-avenue, West Seventy-first-street and Sixth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-ninth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Seventy-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-ninth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Seventy-first-street and Eighth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Seventy-first-street and Ninth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-ninth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Seventy-first-street and Tenth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-ninth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Seventy-first-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-ninth-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Seventy-first-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-ninth-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Seventy-first-street and the Hudson River.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-first-street, Madison-avenue, West Seventy-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-first-street, Fifth-avenue, West Seventy-third-street and Sixth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-first-street, Sixth-avenue, West Seventy-third-street and Seventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-first-street, Seventh-avenue, West Seventy-third-street and Eighth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-first-street, Eighth-avenue, West Seventy-third-street and Ninth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-first-street, Ninth-avenue, West Seventy-third-street and Tenth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-first-street, Tenth-avenue, West Seventy-third-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-first-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Seventy-third-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-first-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Seventy-third-street and the Hudson River.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-third-street, Madison-avenue, West Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-third-street, Fifth-avenue, West Seventy-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-third-street, Sixth-avenue, West Seventy-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-third-street, Seventh-avenue, West Seventy-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-third-street, Eighth-avenue, West Seventy-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-third-street, Ninth-avenue, West Seventy-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-third-street, Tenth-avenue, West Seventy-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-third-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Seventy-fifth-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-third-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Seventy-fifth-street and the Hudson River.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-fifth-street, Madison-avenue, West Seventy-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-fifth-street, Fifth-avenue, West Seventy-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Seventy-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-fifth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Seventy-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Seventy-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-fifth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Seventy-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-fifth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Seventy-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-fifth-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Seventy-seventh-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-fifth-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Seventy-seventh-street and the Hudson River.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-seventh-street, Madison-avenue, West Seventy-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-seventh-street, Fifth-avenue, West Seventy-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-seventh-street, Sixth-avenue, West Seventy-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-seventh-street, Seventh-avenue, West Seventy-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, West Seventy-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-seventh-street, Ninth-avenue, West Seventy-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-seventh-street, Tenth-avenue, West Seventy-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-seventh-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Seventy-ninth-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-seventh-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Seventy-ninth-street and the Hudson River.

The One Hundred and Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-ninth-street, Madison-avenue, West Eighty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-ninth-street, Fifth-avenue, West Eighty-first-street and Sixth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-ninth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Eighty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-ninth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Eighty-first-street and Eighth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Eighty-first-street and Ninth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-ninth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Eighty-first-street and Tenth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-ninth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Eighty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-ninth-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Eighty-first-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-ninth-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Eighty-first-street and the Hudson River.

The One Hundred and Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-first-street, Madison-avenue, West Eighty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-first-street, Fifth-avenue, West Eighty-third-street and Sixth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-first-street, Sixth-avenue, West Eighty-third-street and Seventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-first-street, Seventh-avenue, West Eighty-third-street and Eighth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, West Eighty-third-street and Ninth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-first-street, Ninth-avenue, West Eighty-third-street and Tenth-avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-first-street, Tenth-avenue, West Eighty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-first-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Eighty-third-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The Two Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-first-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Eighty-third-street and the Hudson River.

The Two Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-third-street, Madison-avenue, West Eighty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-third-street, Fifth-avenue, West Eighty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-third-street, Sixth-avenue, West Eighty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-third-street, Seventh-avenue, West Eighty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-third-street, Eighth-avenue, West Eighty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-third-street, Ninth-avenue, West Eighty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-third-street, Tenth-avenue, West Eighty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-third-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Eighty-fifth-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-third-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Eighty-fifth-street and the Hudson River.

The Two Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue, West Eighty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-fifth-street, Fifth-avenue, West Eighty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Eighty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-fifth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Eighty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Eighty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-fifth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Eighty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-fifth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Eighty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-fifth-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Eighty-seventh-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-fifth-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Eighty-seventh-street and the Hudson River.

The Two Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-seventh-street, Madison-avenue, West Eighty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-seventh-street, Fifth-avenue, West Eighty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-seventh-street, Sixth-avenue, West Eighty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-seventh-street, Seventh-avenue, West Eighty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, West Eighty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-seventh-street, Ninth-avenue, West Eighty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-seventh-street, Tenth-avenue, West Eighty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-seventh-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Eighty-ninth-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-seventh-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Eighty-ninth-street and the Hudson River.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-ninth-street, Madison-avenue, West Ninety-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-ninth-street, Fifth-avenue, West Ninety-first-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-ninth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Ninety-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-ninth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Ninety-first-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Ninety-first-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-ninth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Ninety-first-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-ninth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Ninety-first-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-ninth-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Ninety-first-street and Twelfth-avenue.

The Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-ninth-street, Twelfth-avenue, West Nin

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lake Route, recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Parsey.....Saturday, Oct. 23, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jamieson.....Thurs., Oct. 28, 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Cameron.....Tuesday, Nov. 2, 8:30 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Ranstead.....Saturday, Nov. 6, 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, from the old country, $30; from New-York, $35.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 160 Walnut-st., Phila.

J. D. JONES, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 26, 11 A. M.
ERIN.....TUESDAY, Nov. 2, 11 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 4:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 10 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 2:30 P. M.

The fine steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having both room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those great ones of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $80, $90, and $100; STEERAGE, $30. PASSAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

RED STAR LINE.
BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

The splendid first-class full-powered Steamers
Switzerland.....Saturday, Oct. 30, 2 P. M.
Caledonia.....Nov. 6, 8 A. M.
saloons, State-rooms, Smoking and Bath rooms amidships. Second-class passage unequaled.
State-rooms all on Main Deck.
No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.
First Cabin, $75 and $85; Second Cabin, $40 and $45.
Steerage, $20. Return, $17 50.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 19 Broadway, N. Y.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lake Route at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Oct. 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Tuesday, Nov. 2, 4 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Nov. 6, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Nov. 11, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Thursday, Nov. 18, 12 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Chestnut-st.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30; from the old country, $30; from New-York, $35.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 160 Walnut-st., Phila.

J. D. JONES, Agent.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.:
STATE OF FLORIDA.....Thursday, Oct. 28, noon
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 4, noon
First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $70. Steerage, $25.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.—"LAKE ROUTE."
THESE STEAMERS TOUCH AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 27, 11:30 A. M.
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 3, 4 P. M.
BATAVIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 10, 11:30 A. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 17, 5 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Agents.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
ST. LAURENT, Sarfelli.....Wednesday, Oct. 27, noon
AMERIQUE, Joubla.....Wednesday, Nov. 3, 5:30 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Nov. 10, noon.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in sums to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

ODER.....Sat., Oct. 23 | MOSEL.....Sat., Nov. 6
MAIN.....Sat., Oct. 30 | DONAU.....Sat., Nov. 13
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates sold. Steamers sail from pier between 3d and 34 sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Pistoria.....Oct. 23, 8 A. M. | Circassia.....Nov. 6, 8 A. M.
Bolivia.....Oct. 30, 8 P. M. | Devonia.....Nov. 13, 2 P. M.

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $35; Steerage, $20.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $25.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

CIMBRIA.....Oct. 23 | SUEVIA.....Oct. 30
LESSING.....Oct. 28 | WIELAND.....Nov. 4

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $35.
C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents. | General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. | No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.

HALLAND.....Wednesday, Oct. 27
S. S. SCHOLTEN.....Saturday, Oct. 30
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, Nov. 17
1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $35; Steerage, $20.
H. CRAMER, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., Agents. | L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm-st., Freight Agent. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIER 39 NORTH RIVER.
FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks.)
Holland, Oct. 30, 6 A. M. | France, W., Oct. 27, 11:30 A. M.
FOR LONDONDERRY.
Italy, Sat., Oct. 23, 8:30 A. M. | Spain, Sat., Oct. 30, 2 P. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $33, being $3 lower than most lines.
H. W. J. KUHT, Manager, 69 and 73 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.
Steam-ship CLYDE.....Friday, Oct. 22, noon
Connecting for Central and South America.
From San Francisco, for JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF YORK.....Wed., Dec. 1, 2 P. M.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship SYDNEY, Saturday, Oct. 23, 2 P. M.
or on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, and CENTRAL AMERICA.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply to company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
C. J. ALLEN, Superintendent.

N. Y. HAVANA, and MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave weekly from Pier 3 N. R., at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA,
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
ISTHMUS EMPIRE (Havana only).....Thursday, Oct. 28
CAHUIN.....Thursday, Nov. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Thursday, Nov. 11
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Thursday, Nov. 18

These steamers are furnished with Hunton swinging tables for passengers, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
C. & E. City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Nov. 4 and 25 for Vera Cruz to connect with Yucatan steamer connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 21 and 23 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 36 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Barrow-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Newton.....Sat., Oct. 23
GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett.....Wednesday, Oct. 27
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.
E. E. POTTER, Agent. | H. R. CRANE, Agent.
Union Office. | Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 36 N. R.
317 Broadway.
C. G. COWEN, Gen'l Agt. S. F. & W. R. R.
415 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
EMILIE.....Oct. 23
R. R. CLYDE.....TUESDAY, Oct. 26
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. YONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
R. R. MILGARA.....Thursday, Oct. 28
R. R. NEWPORT (new).....Thursday, Nov. 4
R. R. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Nov. 11
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
CITY OF PUEBLA DE CUBAS, Capt. Foote, Wednesday, Oct. 27
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 36 Broadway. CAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

TEACHERS.
A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION as governess or assistant to a lady or gentleman for a few hours daily; unusually clear sympathetic voice; or to teach young children; highest references; by an old client. Address Thurston, Box No. 848 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,255 Broadway.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—SPECIALLY, FIT-TING for West Point entrance. Address SALE GRADUATE, Box No. 815 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,255 Broadway.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING
CLOSE ADVERTISEMENTS ORDERED AT LOWEST RATES. Address ADVERTISEMENTS, Office of THE TIMES, No. 41 PARK-ROW.

INSTRUCTION.
CITY SCHOOLS.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
STUDENTS ENGLISH AND GERMAN KINDERGARTEN.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS
NOS. 21 AND 23 WEST 52D-ST.
Between Broadway and 5th-av., New-York.
Academic term commences Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1880.
The Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.

MISS CHAPMAN'S.
Late Mrs. J. T. Beadleston's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
NO. 7 EAST 45TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Thorough training in the direct department of each pupil receives the personal supervision of Miss Chapman. French the language of the school and family. Lectures on History by Prof. Labberton. Class in elocution and reading taught in the German language and Literature, by Prof. Stern.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
No. 1,451 Broadway, (corner 42d-st.)
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Class and private instruction, day and evening, in French, German, Italian, and Spanish by the natural method and native teachers. Professor SARAH BERNHARDT'S REPERTOIRE will be studied to hold the afternoon and evening French classes; instruction in Elocution and English Literature by Prof. Vendenhoff. Special classes in Greek and Latin by Prof. T. T. Timayenis. Circulars on application.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.
No. 210 West 42d-st., (removes Oct. 15 to No. 241 Fashion-av., corner of 39th-st.) The School of Music, Secretaryship, Shorthand, Sheffield Sc., and technical professorships. A. COLIN, late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Professor Naval Academy.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN
Sept. 27, at No. 210 West 42d-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 6 and 8 East 59th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 29. French and German languages practically taught. Thorough training in Primary and Secondary Departments. The course for study in the Collegiate Department meets all the demands for the higher education of women. Each pupil receives the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 5 EAST 22D-ST., corner of BROADWAY.

Receives all ages and prepares for college, scientific school, and business; twenty-fifth year; location convenient; rooms on one floor, and expressly adapted; all the teachers have been in the school for years; accessions numerous and increasing; only good boys desired; rates moderate; no extras.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, (SUCCESSORS TO
the Misses Green,) formerly of No. 1 5th-av., will reopen their English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at No. 55 Fifth-av., New-York City. This school—established in 1816—continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,
(Founded 1857,) No. 313 West 57th-st., New-York. Family and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Will reopen Sept. 30. For full information call or send for circular.
DR. and MRS. VAN NORMAN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK, 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH-ST.
FADING RESERVOIR PARK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN Boarding and Day School; GERMAN AND ENGLISH KINDERGARTEN. Gymnasium; Studio. WILL REOPEN OCT. 3. Classical Department, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 26 West 20th-st. Mr. Labberton's Course of Lectures on History of Spain will commence Oct. 18.

MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Sedgwick's) SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISS M. A. CLARK.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 27 East 59th-st., to open Sept. 29. Latin, drawing, and calisthenics included. Pupils prepared for college.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
NO. 608 5TH-AV.
Boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Twenty-third year begins Sept. 22.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROT-
estant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly in Paris,) will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 30. Pupils received until Oct. 15, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be in New-York.

MISS CHISHOLM WILL OPEN A SCHOOL FOR
girls on Nov. 1, 1880, at No. 718 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 27, 1880; especial attention paid to the English branches and Latin; separate class for boys. Kindergarten; French and German thoroughly taught.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 27 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.
Reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1880.

MISS WARREN, NO. 19 WEST 45TH-ST.,
will open her home-like and thoroughly taught, delightful home school for little girls; boys fitted for college. Primary Department reopens Sept. 27.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO.
1,431 Broadway, near 40th-st., begins its 44th year Sept. 15; primary, commercial, and classical departments. W. M. HOBBY and W. L. ARIS, Principals.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH, FRENCH,
and German school for young ladies and children, 219 W. 38th-st., formerly 252 W. 30th-st., reopened Sept. 23.

SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN.—YOUNG
Children and children. No. 618 Park-av., near 64th-st.
ANNA C. LAMB.

ARNOLD SCHOOL,
NO. 29 EAST 40TH-ST., CORNER MADISON-AV.
C. S. MILES, A. M., Principal.

MISS REYNOLDS (EIGHT YEARS A
teacher in Miss Haines's school) reopens, No. 36 West 45th-st., Sept. 22.

THE MISSES NISBETT'S (ENGLISH LADIES)
Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 43 East 41st-st.

ART SCHOOL OF MISS H. S. BAYLIES,
No. 1,182 Broadway. Studio No. 3; moderate terms; attractive designs.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH
School for young ladies and little girls, No. 34 East 33d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 29.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG
Ladies and Children, No. 154 West 45th-st., reopens Sept. 28.

CARTIER'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING AND
Calisthenics, No. 23 East 14th-st., near 5th-av.; waltz taught rapidly.

MRS. WALTON, NO. 63 EAST 52D-ST.,
Kindergarten and Primary School. Kindergarten Training Class.

THE MISSES PERINE'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 26 EAST 74TH-ST.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'S SCHOOLS, NO.
19 East 47th-st. and No. 24 West 14th-st., Sept. 30.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 121 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 20.

CLASS OF MR. NEWELL, NO. 113 EAST
58th-st.; reference to parents, John Kent, Esq., &c.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.
CLAVERACK (NEW-YORK) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, three miles from Hudson City, the Boys Academically for all Courses, Professional Schools, and Business. College Course for girls. Specialty, German Music, and Art specialties. A school of high rank giving systematic education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH
sexes, $250 per year. No extras but music. Opens Sept. 15. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—MILITARY
School for Boys. White Plains, N. Y. Principal, C. E. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FINANCIAL.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER REMSEN-ST.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the railway company have tendered the Union Trust Company, as Trustee, a sum sufficient, in addition to the funds already on hand arising out of the operation of the railway, to pay off in full the two coupons at present in arrear upon the first mortgage consolidated bonds, and have upon the first mortgage consolidated bonds, and have asked the Trustee to accept the same and concurrently therewith deliver to the railway company the property in its possession. At this offer proceeds a continuance of contemplated proposals for the agreement of March 1, 1879. The trust company will make early application to the United States court for instructions as to its duties under the trust. It is important that the bondholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company should express their wishes in regard to the disposal of the property, and those are, therefore, invited to call at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, and signify their approval or disapproval by signing the papers prepared for that purpose.

EDWARD KING, President.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.
Holders of receipts for the deposit of consolidated bonds can receive certificates for preferred stock in the new company at the office of surrender of the receipts issued by the various depositories.

H. A. V. POST, Chairman.
FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
LOUIS SNOW, Jr.,
H. H. FISH,
Trustees.

No. 34 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1880.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNTS ON
Bond and mortgage on improved real estate in New-York City and Brooklyn at 6 per cent. property must be productive and title perfect. Apply to principals only, between 10 and 12 A. M., to C. Sherwood & Cogswell, Counselors at Law, No. 261 Park-place, New-York City.

SHOW BROTHERS & CO.,
BOND COMMISSION AND STOCK BROKERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
OFFICE & BAY.

FINANCIAL.
Forty Year First Mortgage
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls,
AND
North-western Railway Co
This road is leased by the
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN R. CO
which owns nearly all its Capital Stock and
Guarantees the Principal and Interest
of these Bonds by special indorsement on each.
FOR SALE AT 101 AND INTEREST.
The right being reserved to advance the price without notice. Further particulars furnished upon application.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 26 NASSAU-STREET.

First Mortgage Thirty-Year
6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE
RAILROAD COMPANY.

We have advanced the price of the remainder of these Bonds, now authorized to be sold, to 96 and accrued interest.

Prospectus and circulars will be furnished on application.

The New-York, New-England and Western
INVESTMENT COMPANY,
31 and 33 Pine-street, New-York.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
PEND D'OREILLE DIVISION. STEEL RAILS.

Mortgage covers ROAD and LAND GRANT of
25,000 ACRES PER MILE.

Earnings for the year ending 30th of June, 1880, in excess of operating expenses, rentals, and taxes, $709,068 60; interest on entire bonded debt, $411,240.

Having just negotiated the purchase from the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. of the unsold balance of the above issue of bonds, we are authorized for the present to offer not exceeding $800,000 at 95 per cent. and accrued interest, reserving the rights to advance the price without notice. The remainder of the bonds purchased, $600,000, have been taken for investment, and will not be put upon the market.

GOLD, BARBOUR & SWORDS,
NO. 10 PINE-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1880.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depositary for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other capacity of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.

BENJ. B. SHERMAN, } Vice-Presidents.
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ISSUE
TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
CIRCULAR NOTES,
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AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
Buy and Sell on Commission
STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Correspondents, Messrs. C. J. Hambro & Son.

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DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.....LONDON
Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange, on the most favorable terms.

Marietta & Cin. R. R. Co. 1sts & 2ds.
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Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

BONDS GUARANTEEING FIDELITY OF PERSONS HOLDING POSITIONS OF TRUST
CAN BE OBTAINED OF THE
FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY,
The Only Company in the United States.
NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

$20,000.
7 P. C. Consolidated Town Bonds
of Richmond County, Staten Island, New-York, (comprising towns of Southfield, Westfield, and Northfield,) due 1898. Interest payable February and August at the Central National Bank, New-York City. Whole issue, $25,000. The towns of Northfield and Westfield have no other indebtedness; the town of Southfield has $15,000. The assessed value of the three towns is $8,757,300. For sale by
RANDAL H. FOOTE, Banker,
NO. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 19 PINE-ST., EQUITABLE BUILDING,
AND NO. 190 BROADWAY.

Do a general Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same.

NOTICE.
OFFICE ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 15, 1880.

Holders of the Virginia and Tennessee Eight per Cent. Interest Funding Bonds, which matured July 1, 1880, are hereby notified that the principal of said bonds, together with accrued interest, will be paid upon presentation of the same at the office of the Receivers, in Lynchburg, Va., on and after the 20th inst. Interest on said bonds will cease and determine on and after Nov. 1, 1880.

C. O. PERRINE,
HENRY FINK,
Receivers.

NOTICE.
THE ACCUTNEY NATIONAL BANK OF WINDSOR, located at Windsor, in the State of Vermont, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and others creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against said association for payment.

HENRY WARDNER, Cashier.
DATED Oct. 21, 1880.

MOBILE CITY BONDS AND PAST DUE
Coupons bought by
OLCOTT & HAYS, No. 11 Nassau-st.

HELP WANTED.
WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MUST HAVE the best of references. Apply, between 10 and 12, at No. 21 East 14th-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK; PROTESTANT,

DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
Fall Novelties in Flemish, Antique, and Persian Tapestries, Turcoman Rideaux, Oriental Portières, Madras, and Crete Muslins, &c., &c.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

CRAPE VEILS AND TRIMMINGS MADE, dyed in three hours; colors, dainties, and natural crimps restored. Feathers cleaned and dyed. L. DUBE, No. 1,326 Broadway, Grand Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.
THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,255 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN a private family; is thoroughly competent; best City reference. Call or address No. 814 East 20th-st., two flights up.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; willing to assist with washing; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 236 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN a private family; is willing to assist in washing; best City reference. Address H. E., Box No. 825 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,255 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a chamber-maid; she can do plain sewing or take care of grown children. Call at No. 41 West 25th-st., present employer.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Nurse-maid.—By a respectable girl in private family; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 304 East 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Nurse and Plain Sewing.—A young woman; best of references. Call at No. 406 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., store; no cards.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address E. G., Box 208 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,255 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and plain sewing in a private family; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 231 West 19th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid; would assist with the washing or take care of children. Call at No. 157 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable girl; 3 years' City reference. Call at No. 6 6th-av., one flight.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a young woman in private family; best City reference; no cards. Call at No. 133 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a Protestant girl; first-class City references. Call at No. 330 East 17th-st., Stuyvesant-square.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family; first-class City and country reference from last place. Call at No. 884 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a respectable girl in a private family; excellent plain cook; good City reference from last employer. Address R. W., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,255 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in a private family; is competent; can be seen for one day at No. 304 East 27th-st., ring bell.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young girl in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 324 6th-av., two flights up.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIvate family. Call at No. 309 Lexington-av., present employer's.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—By a young woman in private family; City or country; good references. Call at 426 West 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH woman as first-class cook; has a child which is kept; best City reference. Call on No. 128 West 36th-st.

COOK.—A SPLENDID COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 426 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND Ironer; good reference. Call at 820 Lexington-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH THE best of City reference. Call at 327 West 18th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE engagements by the day. Call at No. 210 21-av., corner 24th-st.

HOUSE-CLEANING.—BY LADY WISHING to paint or walls cleaned call at No. 132 3d-av.; best references.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY (English) as housekeeper; a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; no objection to go south; reference unquestionable. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box No. 192 Times Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN to do general house-work in private family; good City reference. Call at No. 908 2d-av., between 44th and 45th sts., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work in small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 139 East 6th-st.

LADY'S MAID—BUTLER.—FRENCH, FIRST class, good dress-maker, in a good family; husband (English) as butler; competent; five years in one place; City reference. Address Protestant, Box No. 900 Times Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GIRL TO WAIT ON A lady and sew; good City reference; can board home if desired. Address L., Box No. 856 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,255 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a girl 14 years old who has been with her five years. Call at No. 420 6th-av., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN (no first-class laundress in small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 343 West 50th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; references from last place. Call at No. 1,306 Lexington-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS HORSEshoer; laundress in a private family; well recommended. Call at No. 344 East 50th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City references. Call at present employer's No. 8 East 19th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPONsible American girl; has the highest City reference. Call at No. 226 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,255 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; CAN DO all kinds of housework. Call at No. 54 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; will assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 217 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 169 East 43d-st.

COOK.—BY EXCELLENT COOK; GOOD BREAD and biscuit maker; will assist in the washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 252 East 34th-st., one flight.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXCELLENT cook; understands meats, soups, game, jellies, and dessert; good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 253 West 41st-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A mother and daughter, together; would do the work of a small family between them; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 121 9th-av., rear.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, LATE City arrived from Europe, in

MEN TO BEAT M'LAUGHLIN

THE KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

GEN. ISAAC S. CATLIN THE CANDIDATE FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THE NOMINEES FOR OTHER OFFICES—CITY OFFICERS NOMINATED YESTERDAY.

The ticket made up of old party hacks and placed in nomination by Boss McLaughlin on Wednesday greatly increased the chances of Republican success locally, and led, therefore, to a marked increase in the number of aspirants for nominations at the hands of that party. From early morning yesterday the delegates and the friends of the candidates eagerly discussed the situation. The advisability of fusing with the independent Democrats, who had announced their intention to vote against the McLaughlin nominees, had many advocates. When the Republican County Convention met the question had not been settled. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and a keen anxiety was displayed by the delegates to select the very strongest men. Benjamin Estes, of the Ninth Ward, called the convention to order, and Mr. George Hardy was made Secretary. Jacob Worth was made permanent Chairman and Mr. Hardy permanent Secretary. After the roll had been called, a Committee on Contested Seats was appointed to consider a contest in the Tenth Ward. Col. Lewis R. Stegman then moved that a recess be taken for conference with outside organizations opposed to the McLaughlin Democracy. Mr. Kloots, of the Twentieth Ward, said he understood a slate had been fixed up which it was intended to force on the convention. He had no objection to a conference, but he was opposed to any slate. Delegate Bowden opposed coalition with Democrats. They had indorsed Congressman O'Reilly two years ago, and he tried to beat the train to Washington in order to vote for a Democratic Speaker. Mr. Pickett never knew any good to come out of coalition. If the riff-raff of the Democratic Party, who could not find recognition in their own party, wanted to vote the Republican ticket they could do it, but he did not believe in fusing with them. Chairman Worth said he had no candidate of his own, but thought that any element that would give strength to the ticket should be taken up. The motion to take a recess until 5:15 o'clock was carried.

After the recess the convention took up the business of nominations. Mr. Alexander Johnson, of the Second Ward, nominated for District Attorney Gen. Isaac S. Catlin. The nomination was seconded by Col. Lewis Stegman, who paid a glowing tribute to Gen. Catlin as a gallant one-legged veteran of the war, and urged that his former election to the same office by a large majority was the best evidence of his strength with the people. Assistant District Attorney Oakey also seconded the nomination, and spoke of Gen. Catlin's abilities as a lawyer. Major S. Page, of the Twentieth Ward, promised that 2,500 registered Republicans in his ward would vote for Gen. Catlin, and asserted that his election was as certain as the election of Jason C. Cardell. On motion of Col. H. M. Connolly, the nomination of Gen. Catlin was made unanimous, amid much enthusiasm.

During the absence of a committee appointed to bring Gen. Catlin before the convention, Col. Stegman said a conference was held by some of the best men in the Republican Party in the morning, and that they had come to the conclusion that it would be well for the Republicans to place in nomination two Democrats. These gentlemen, the speaker said, had no desire to dictate to the convention—many of them were delegates on the floor—but they thought that the Board of candidates could certainly be beaten by adopting such a course. The intimation that fusion would be acceptable to many Republicans was received with applause and hisses, the latter predominating. Messrs. Reeves, of the Seventh Ward, and Morrow, of the Twenty-third Ward, spoke strongly against coalition. Mr. Beard, of the Tenth Ward, thought it the part of wisdom to recognize the disaffected Democratic element. Mr. Daggett, of the Nineteenth Ward, who was substituted for another delegate, in order to give him the privilege of the floor, said he had a statement to make. He saw from the temper of the delegates that an impression had gained ground that some outside caucus had attempted to make a slate for the convention. He would say that a conference of Republicans had been held in the morning, which he had attended. The question of fusing with the Democracy was discussed, and some names mentioned. Personally, he was in favor of a straight Republican ticket this year. Republicans were aroused throughout the length and breadth of the county. He made the prophecy that Hancock would not get in Jan. 1 by 40,000 votes. Of that Tilden had four years ago in thousands. In view of this fact, he was certain a strong, straight Republican ticket would win, and he was in favor of such a ticket. The announcement was received with loud applause. At the conclusion of Mr. Daggett's speech it was moved to go into executive session. Several names were mentioned, but that of Francis A. Biggs, of the Ninth Ward, seemed to be the choice of the great majority of the convention, and he was, on motion, nominated by acclamation. Ex-Alderman John T. Parker, of the Fifteenth Ward, was nominated for Coroner in the Eastern District, and Dr. Ferdinand N. Keller, of the Third Ward, for Coroner in the Western District. Gilbert H. Wickham was nominated for Justice of the Sessions.

SKETCH OF THE NOMINEES.

Gen. Catlin, who was renominated for District Attorney, has held the office during the past three years, is of genial disposition, and very popular with a great many voters in both parties. He is about 50 years of age, and has but one leg, having lost the other while fighting for the Union.

John T. Parker, nominated for Coroner in the Eastern District, represented the Fifteenth Ward for two terms acceptably in the Board of Aldermen. He is about 45 years of age, and is engaged in the undertaking business.

Dr. Ferdinand N. Keller, nominated for Coroner in the Western District, is a Sanitary Inspector. He is a German by birth, a reputable physician, and very popular.

Francis A. Biggs, nominated for County Auditor, is a wholesale paint merchant, doing business in South-street, New-York. Mr. Biggs ran for the same office eight years ago and was elected, but was counted out by the Democratic Ring, then in the hey-day of its power. He is a thoroughly respectable man, and an active member of the Republican Campaign Committee.

Gilbert H. Wickham, nominated for Justice of Sessions, has held the office for a number of years, and is indorsed by the best lawyers. The nomination is equivalent to election, the law requiring that the two Justices of the Court of Sessions shall be of different politics—one a Democrat and one a Republican.

THE CITY CONVENTION.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONTROLLER AND CITY AUDITOR.

The Brooklyn City Convention was called to order soon after 8 o'clock by Mr. John A. Nichols. Dr. James Watt was elected permanent Chairman and Messrs. E. A. Morehouse and William H. Palmer Secretaries. After the roll had been called, the convention, on motion of Mr. Curtis, proceeded to the nomination of a Controller.

Mr. Ford, of the Sixth Ward, nominated Gen. William G. Steinmetz. It was unnecessary, he said, in a convention of Republicans to pass any encomium on Gen. Steinmetz. Every citizen knew that he had discharged the duties of the office for the past two years faithfully. Mr. Mayer seconded the nomination, as did also Mr. Alderman Ray, who spoke of Controller Steinmetz's determined opposition to the ring. He had prevented stealing from the city Treasury, and in the matter of the bridge contracts had saved both cities from losing much money. On motion of Mr. Fairchild the nomination was made by acclamation.

On motion of Col. Charles Trowbridge the convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for City Auditor. Mr. Smith, of the Sixteenth, nominated Louis S. Nicot. Mr. Albert Wheeler, of the Fourth Ward, nominated Deputy Auditor Capt. Walter Thorne. The nomination was seconded by Col. Mildenberg and Mr. Morrow. Mr. Isaac Lawrence, of the Fifteenth Ward, seconded Mr. Nicot's nomination. He said the Democrats had taken their candidates from the Eastern District, and he thought it was wise for the Republicans to to take, at least, one of their candidates from the same section of the city. J. B. Lee (colored) of the Eleventh Ward, seconded Capt. Thorne's nomination on behalf of the colored vote of the city. Mr. Johnson, (also colored,) of the Twenty-fourth Ward, (not the right of Mr. Lee to speak for all the colored voters of Brooklyn,) said the colored vote was about to be taken, when Col. Muldenberg withdrew Capt. Thorne's name, and Mr. Nicot was nominated by acclamation.

Louis S. Nicot is about 29 years of age, and is a druggist by occupation. He is of German descent, and very popular in the Second District where he takes quite an active part in politics.

Gen. Steinmetz is about 45 years of age, and a German by birth. Since the war, until his nomination for Controller, he was in the employ of the Government, and was Supervising Architect of the Post Office in New-York during its construction.

HELP TO ELECT GARFIELD.

Let no Republican be lulled into a state of false security by the result of the elections in Indiana and Ohio. The 35 Electoral votes of New-York must not be added to the 185 of the solid South, and in order to overcome the old-time Democratic majority in this City and Kings County every Republican and every independent vote is needed. See if you have not already registered, do not fail to do so at once. To-day and to-morrow afford the only remaining opportunities. Any hour between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. that will suit your convenience will do.

A HURRICANE AT SEA.

The bark Florence L. Genovar, which arrived from Matanzas yesterday, was caught in a north-easterly hurricane on the 8th inst., in latitude 32° 40' and longitude 76°. Several sails were blown away or badly split. The hurricane lasted for 36 hours, and the bark was hove to in the meantime. Capt. Johnson, of the bark Elvina, which arrived from Matanzas yesterday, reports a hurricane off Charleston on the 8th. The wind came from south-east, and, shifting to north-east, blew with great violence for six hours. The boat was washed away by heavy seas, which caused other damage about the decks. Heavy gales were experienced by the schooner George W. Whitford, from Ponce, between the 14th and 18th while that vessel was to the northward of the Bermudas. The wind shifted from north-west to north-north-east, blowing away several sails and causing a heavy sea in which the vessel labored heavily.

THE MERCHANTS ALL ABSENT.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS MAKING A SQUARE ISSUE ON THE TARIFF.

The attempt on the part of the Democrats to get up a "merchants' meeting" in Wall-street yesterday afternoon was the most comple finale of the canvass. With the single exception of Abram S. Hewitt, not one merchant, banker, or manufacturer whose name was appended to the printed call put in an appearance. Even August Belmont, who was advertised to speak, remained away. Erastus Corning, of Albany, another announced speaker, was likewise absent, despite the reports in the Democratic evening papers that he was present and delivered an address. A crowd can always be collected on trivial provocation at the corner of Wall, Broad, and Nassau streets, and there was a large crowd there yesterday afternoon, but unless the merchants and bankers and business men have taken to attiring themselves in blue flannel shirts and overalls, or to wearing tight spring-bottom pantaloons and dyed mustaches, those classes of the community were not represented. It was a regular Tammany Hall mob that blocked the street in front of the Sub-Treasury. Straw hats were liberally sprinkled through it, and one of the most respectable-appearing sported a tall white hat. A strong force of policemen kept order. Spinola, ex-County Clerk Gumbleton, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, ex-President of the Board of Education William Wood, Congressman "Sunset" Cox, Commissioner of Charities Townsend Cox, Deputy Sheriff Talney, Braxton Brooks, Everett P. Wheeler, Henry Havemeyer, Orlando B. Potter, and Commissioner of Charles Thomas S. Brennan occupied the corner buttress, which was used as a platform. They constituted, with ex-Congressman Hewitt, the entire representation of "business men" present. A band was stationed behind under the pillars, and for an hour before the meeting its members did their level best to attract a crowd.

At 3:30 o'clock Mr. Townsend Cox called the meeting to order, and made Mr. Wood Chairman. The latter drew forth a thick roll of manuscript, and read a prosy speech, in the course of which he said: "Forty years ago I advocated the repeal of the corn laws and of the navigation laws. I am now a pronounced and decided free-trader, and I hope the time may come when there shall be a tariff for revenue only, as the Democratic platform has it." [Applause.] A mention of Garfield's name elicited a round of hearty cheering. In conclusion Mr. Wood introduced Mr. Dorsheimer. At this point some one called for three cheers for Hancock and English. Half a dozen responded to the extent of two faint cheers, and then subsided. Mr. Dorsheimer, after premising that "there must be some reason why the people think their business affairs can be better trusted to the Republican Party than to the Democratic Party," announced that he intended to demolish that theory. "Has," he asked, "one short year of prosperity caused the people to forget the panic of 1873?" There were, he continued, two causes for that panic. The first was the failure of the Treasury to return to specie payments when it had ample funds to do so. Instead of applying the surplus revenue to the payment of greenbacks, it was applied to the purchase of bonds not due. This originated the so-called greenback heresies. The bonds rose to par, while the greenbacks depreciated, and the people, seeing themselves compelled to use a different kind of money from the bondholders, grew discontented. The course of the Government in this respect taught a continual lesson of dishonor to the business men of the country, and thence arose over-speculation, which culminated in the disaster of 1873. It was not until after the Democratic triumph of 1874 that the Republican Administration began to turn its attention to specie payments. The only way in which this could be accomplished was for Congress to reduce the expenditures below the receipts, and this was done. Democratic Congressmen had been accused of talking wildly. Some of them did talk wildly, but no matter how badly or wildly they talked they voted correctly. Specie payments were resumed under Democratic administration. Congress, the most important branch of Government, being in the hands of the Democrats on Jan. 1, 1879. In the speaker's opinion, our system of Custom-house taxation had quite as much to do with our distresses as finances did in 1873. His opinion might be of little consequence, but he desired to say right there in Wall-street that there was one Democrat who was not afraid of the tariff question. If the Republicans wished to make that an issue, the Democrats would meet them.

Mr. Wood said that the next speaker in order was August Belmont, "to whose service John Sherman, when he resumed specie payments, had to resort, and without whose assistance he would have been unable to resume." Mr. Belmont, however, had a cold and sent a letter instead. Mr. Everett P. Wheeler read the letter, which was mainly laudatory of Gen. Hancock's abilities as a letter-writer. Mr. Wheeler attempted to add a speech on his own account, but the band incontinently cut him off. At this point an unknown old chap organized a little meeting of his own on one of the stones to be used in the front of the new Stock Exchange Building, and succeeded in drawing over a large part of the crowd, but an officious policeman collared him and hustled him down Broad-street out of sight. Mr. Hewitt was then introduced. He said that our tariff needs reform in the interest of labor and business. This relief the Democratic Party demands, and this Democrats are determined to have. [Applause.] The speaker made an earnest appeal for funds to carry on the Democratic campaign, and concluded with the assertion that he had seen telegrams sent by Marshall Jewell saying he had shipped 200 men by one steamer, 100 by another, and 160 by another to Florida, for the purpose of fraudulently affecting the vote of that State. O. B. Potter was the next speaker. He began in this wise: "I come before you to say that I have the earnings—the considerable earnings—of a laborious life invested in property in this City, and I am convinced that there is nothing so important to my prosperity as the election of Hancock and English." As Mr. Potter owns the World Building, this is probably true. He contended that "no mere question of tariff" entered into this campaign. The real issue was "consolidation and concentration into despotism."

When Mr. Potter retired there were loud calls for Sunset Cox, who, unconsciously recognizing the character of his audience, addressed them as "working men," and poured the vials of vituperation on all the bankers and merchants whose offices could be descried from his perch. Further on he asserted that he asked Gen. Steedman in Ohio a few days ago what part Gen. Garfield took in the battle of Chickamauga, and that Gen. Steedman replied: "He commanded one orderly in the rear." Mr. Cox also said he knew Gen. Garfield wrote the forged Chinese letter recently printed in this City. On the subject of the tariff he described himself as "one of those old-fashioned Democrats who believe that you cannot sell your goods abroad unless you buy goods made abroad." At the conclusion of his address the gathering dispersed.

A NEW STEAM-SHIP.

HER STORMY EXPERIENCE ON HER FIRST OCEAN TRIP.

A new British steam-ship, named the Cyanus, arrived yesterday morning. This vessel has been built as an experiment, the hull being of steel, with solid iron decks. Her dimensions are: Length, 270 feet; beam, 31 feet, and depth of hold, 21 feet. Her measurement is 1,000 tons. The builders were Messrs. Edward Hootey & Co., of West Hartlepool, and the engines, which are of the newest pattern, were constructed at Richardsons' Engine-works. There are four large hatches, each of which is supplied with a patent steam winch. The forward deck is protected by high iron bulwarks. Four life-boats are secured on deck near the engines. There are two sets of steering apparatus. The Cyanus is brigantine rigged, with flush bows. She is owned by Steele, Young & Co., of London. She will trade regularly between that port and New-England. During her recent passage she encountered very severe weather, and was 30 days in crossing the Atlantic, At 9 A. M. on Oct. 10, in latitude 44° 46' and longitude 37° 20', she was caught in a heavy south-easterly gale. The wind suddenly veered to westward, throwing the vessel on her starboard beam ends and causing her cargo of iron to shift to starboard. The seas were very heavy, and in breaking over the steamer injured the bridge and the after steering apparatus. All hands were sent below to throw the iron blocks back to the port side of the vessel. It took three days to right the vessel, and the storm continued the greater part of this time. Even after she had been docked a list to starboard was noticeable. Her steel sides, however, stood the test without being injured in any way.

A GOOD NOMINATION.

The Republicans of the First District of Queens County, in renominating Mr. William J. Youngs, of Oyster Bay, to the Assembly, fitly recognized the zeal and efficiency with which he has for two terms of the Legislature served the constituency which sent him to Albany. His record has been an excellent one, and while he served his party faithfully, he was always as diligent to press forward and advocate boldly the purely local matters which were intrusted to him, and which would have been neglected or lost by the hesitation of a man less active or positive. His two years' experience at Albany have given him a training which will make him more valuable in the next session than he has hitherto been. He should be returned by a handsome majority.

UTTERING A FORGED CHECK.

James Lewis, alias Jeremiah Lewison, a well-dressed young man, who gave his residence as No. 50 West Ninth-street, was brought before Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, to answer a complaint of forgery. The complainant in the case is John A. Oxley, a liquor-dealer, of No. 123 Sixth-avenue, who alleged that several days ago Lewis called on him at his place of business and asked him to cash a check for $35, drawn on the Sixth National Bank, purporting to have been signed by Alexander T. Duncan. Lewis represented that the check was good, and that it was drawn by his uncle. Mr. Oxley gave him $10 on account, and told him to come back later for the balance. The check was sent to the bank, and proved to be worthless. Contrary to expectation, Lewis sent a messenger for the balance of the money. An officer followed the messenger to the place where Lewis was waiting, and he was arrested. Justice Smith committed him for trial in default of bail. It was stated by the Police that Lewis has victimized a number of Sixth-avenue storekeepers in a similar manner.

DEFINING REGISTRATION LAWS.

A MANDAMUS GRANTED IN TWO CASES TO COMPEL REGISTRATION—THE COURTS AT VARIANCE.

The Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Third Assembly District refused to register August J. Christen as a voter because he would not answer questions put to him by a United States Supervisor of Election. Christen was naturalized in 1868. In 1878, fearing that an attempt would be made to prevent him from voting on his certificate of naturalization, he applied to the Superior Court, out of which the certificate was issued, for a new certificate. The application was denied by Judge Freedman, who held that Christen's certificate was issued upon a perfect record. Christen then went to be registered, but upon presenting his certificate for inspection was informed by a United States Supervisor, who sent it to Chief Supervisor Davenport. This official kept it as fraudulent, but offered to give Christen an unquestionable certificate for it. Christen refused this offer, and did not vote in 1878 or 1879. A few days ago he obtained a duplicate of his Superior Court certificate, and then applied to be registered. As he would not answer questions put to him by a Supervisor, the Inspectors would not register him. He therefore applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus, which Judge Lawrence granted yesterday. In his opinion, Judge Lawrence says: "The relator has, by the judgment of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, been naturalized as a citizen of the United States. That judgment cannot be attacked or impeached collaterally, and certainly not by a board of election officers, who are mere ministerial officers, and not a tribunal vested with the power to sit in review of the decision of a court of competent jurisdiction upon the question of the right of the relator to citizenship."

Judge Lawrence also decided yesterday that the Inspectors in the Twenty-first Election District of the First Assembly District must register James D. O'Donnell as a voter. O'Donnell asserts that he came to this country from Ireland when he was less than seven years old; that he knows that his father, who has been dead 20 years, had naturalization papers; that he had seen him vote, and that he himself had voted for 15 years because his father was a citizen. He could not tell when or where his father was naturalized, and the Inspectors refused to register him unless he produced an elector of the district who would verify his statements about his father's naturalization. Dissatisfied with this ruling, O'Donnell applied for the mandamus which Judge Lawrence granted yesterday. In his opinion, Judge Lawrence says: "Upon examining the proofs submitted, I am of the opinion that the Inspectors should register the name of the relator. No specific provision appears to be made in the Registration act as to the manner in which those who claim to be citizens by virtue of the naturalization of their parents shall be registered. In such cases, I presume, the best evidence of the naturalization of the parent would be the original certificate of naturalization or a duplicate thereof, when it can be obtained. But I do not understand that a party may not, in the matter of proving his citizenship, resort to secondary evidence when primary evidence cannot be obtained; and in the absence of any express provision in the statute to the contrary, I am not prepared to hold that such evidence may not be resorted to. I agree with the relator's counsel that in the absence of anything impeaching the relator's testimony, it is the only legal prima facie evidence of the truth of his statements. If his testimony is true, a case is made out in which it is impossible for the person seeking registration to produce the certificate of the naturalization of his father. Should he then lose his right to vote if, in point of fact, he is father was a naturalized citizen?"

Judge Lawrence answers this question by deciding that O'Donnell is just as much entitled to prove his right to vote by his own oath as a person born in this country is. He holds, as Judge Allen did in the case of the People against Pease, that the election officers are constituted to be made the judge of the qualifications, and his conscience takes the place of the judgment and decision of every other tribunal for that occasion. The Inspectors may probe his conscience, and instruct and advise, but they cannot decide upon his qualifications. Judge Lawrence says that the person who applies to be registered does so upon the responsibility of his oath, and commits a very grave crime by obtaining illegal registration. He then adds: "When there is nothing before the court which tends to impeach the relator's oath, it should not be assumed to be false." The conclusion, therefore, is that O'Donnell must be registered, and that he is entitled to the mandamus to compel the Inspectors to put his name upon the list of voters.

Judge Choate, in the United States District Court, is daily engaged in the naturalization of aliens, and for the last few days his court has been literally besieged by applicants for citizenship. A few days since Judge Van Brunt held in a case that came before him, in the Court of Common Pleas, that where an alien had been naturalized in the Supreme and Superior Courts in 1868, and the certificate then granted was now held to be invalid or unlawfully or fraudulently issued, a certified copy of the application made by the person in 1868 for admission as a citizen might be now deemed to be, and would be taken as evidence of, a declaration of intention to become a citizen filed as of that date. Yesterday Chief Supervisor Davenport and Commissioner Lyman, Clerk of the District Court, in order to ascertain the view of the subject taken by the United States Court, sent the case of Joseph Jennings, before Judge Choate in that form. Jennings was fraudulently naturalized in the Supreme Court in 1868, and a certified copy of his application was submitted, and the request that he now be admitted to citizenship thereon. The form used in these applications contains a clause similar to that which, in the earlier and proper course, is contained in the declaration of intentions. Judge Choate refused to accept the application as the declaration of intention required by, and clearly indicated in the statute, and held that if the certificate issued by Jennings was illegal or fraudulent, the whole proceeding had in 1868 in his behalf was illegal and fraudulent, and that he must make a proper and formal declaration of intention, as the law requires.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

REVIEW OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS BY GOV. CORNELL.

For the first time in the history of the National Guard, the First and Second Divisions, comprising the New-York and Brooklyn regiments, were reviewed conjointly yesterday. The reviewing stand was on the west side of Fifth-avenue, near Forty-second-street. Gov. Cornell and his staff occupied the stand, and Mayor Cooper and about 300 ladies and gentlemen were also there. The line was formed in Fifth-avenue, above Fifty-ninth-street, and marched past the reviewing stand. It was after 3 o'clock when the procession moved from Fifty-ninth-street, and they passed the reviewing stand in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.

Police.
Gen. Shaler and Staff.
Seventh Regiment, Col. Clark.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Cavanagh.
Eighth Regiment, Col. Scott.
Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Voss.
Battery B, Capt. Kaim.
Battery E, Gatling Guns, Capt. Baker.
Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Porter.
Fifth Regiment, Col. Spencer.
Eleventh Regiment, Col. Unsicker.
Twelfth Regiment, Col. Cruger.
Ninth Regiment, Col. Ryder.

SECOND DIVISION.

Gen. Jordan and Staff.
Thirty-second Regiment.
Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Brownell.
Fourteenth Regiment, Col. McLear.
Twenty-third Regiment, Col. Partridge.
Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Austen.
Battery A, Lieut. Molineux.
Gatling Battery N, Capt. Edwards.
Troop G.
Troop D, Capt. Mohrman.
Battery M.

Fifth-avenue, all along the line of the parade, was crowded with spectators. Chaplain Beecher paraded with the Thirteenth, and was loudly applauded. Fully 6,000 men were in line, and it took the procession nearly two hours to pass any given point. The route was down Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, and disperse.

TEN LITTLE BROKERS.

In yesterday morning's *World* was published the following evidently spurious letter:

NEW-YORK COTTON EXCHANGE, Oct. 19, 1880.

Ten gentlemen who would rather die than to see Hancock defeated, but who do not care for notoriety, have concluded to send you, not five, but twenty times five, dollars each. So inclosed find draft for $1,000 for the Voluntary Poll-tax for the hero of many battles—Winfield Scott Hancock. Publish names only as

TEN COTTON BROKERS.

This having been brought to the notice of the members of the Cotton Exchange, a number of handbills of which the following is a copy, were struck off and circulated on the floor:

"One hundred dollars reward is offered for the 'Photograph in Group' of the 10 cotton brokers who want to die, and a fund will be raised to pay funeral expenses if they do die."

The handbills created much merriment, and the brokers immediately resolved themselves into an investigating committee, and instituted a thorough search for their 10 alleged Democratic confreres, but without result, although additional offers of $25 a piece for single heads were freely made.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 21.—The tunnel was cleared for the passage of trains this morning. The cause of the accident is understood to be the breaking up of the train and the afterward coming together with force sufficient to throw the cars from the track. The latest reports corroborate the statement made last night that no one was injured, and, save the delay to travel and the mails and the damage of about $6,000 to the road by the wrecking of the cars, no serious results followed. By noon travel will be fully resumed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Register to-day!

To-day and to-morrow are the only remaining days of registration.

Remember that you cannot vote unless you are registered. Register to-day if you have not already done so.

Gen. Grant, accompanied by his son, Ulysses, Jr., visited the banking-house of J. & W. Seligman & Co., yesterday.

Superintendent Walling yesterday promulgated a general order calling on the Police force to look for and report colonization of illegal voters and illegal registration.

The making of new citizens under the Naturalization laws will cease this evening in the State and the United States courts, and will not be resumed until after election day.

The representatives of the warring Western railroads continued their conference yesterday, but took another adjournment without completing the details of the agreement arrived at on Wednesday.

On and after Monday Oct. 25, the fare between New-York and Albany via People's Line of Steamers leaving Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-street, will be reduced to $1 until the close of navigation.

A stated communication of the Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 16, F. and A. M., will be held at No. 96 Broadway, Monday evening next, when the Master Mason degree will be conferred on Brother F. C. Leicester P. Holme.

A man giving his name as Thomas Hill was convicted yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of passing a counterfeit standard dollar on a tradesman two months ago. Judge Benedict remanded him for sentence.

Joshua Phillips, who has been the Secretary of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for the past 20 years, died yesterday morning. The Commissioners at their meeting yesterday passed appropriate resolutions of respect.

The Board of Directors and the Directresses of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the Mount Sinai Hospital will hold a reception at the hospital, Sixty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue, next Sunday from 11 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon.

Every independant voter who conscientiously desires the welfare of the community and the perpetuation of good government commits a crime against his citizenship if he fails to register to-day or to-morrow and to vote for the Republican nominees on Nov. 2.

Detective T. F. Gerraughty, of Boston, returned home yesterday after searching New-York for John A. Woodward, who left Boston on the 15th inst., and who is said to have embezzled $82,000 while cashier in the City Treasurer's office. Detective Gerraughty has no proof that Woodward came to this City.

Johann Adolph Bayhen, formerly of Abbehausen, Germany, and now a merchant of San Francisco, met and loved Miss Mathilde Helene Feldhausen in their native land. Yesterday they appeared before President Morris, of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, and were by him made man and wife. They left at once for San Francisco.

Hee Sing, a Chinaman, who keeps a Chinese boarding-house in the Fourth Ward, and has been seven years in the United States, yesterday filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, in the United States District Court. Charles A. Spencer is Hee Sing is a respectable Christian-ized Chinaman, and will make a good citizen two years hence.

Samuel Kelly, a colored hall-boy, who was arrested by Capt. Gastlin, of the Steam-boat squad, on suspicion of being the perpetrator of a series of thefts on steam-boats, pleaded guilty in General Sessions yesterday to the larceny of a pocket-book containing $44, the property of Julius M. Todd, of Bristol, Conn., a passenger on the steamer Granite State. Judge Cowing sentenced the prisoner to 14 months in State Prison.

Central Office Detectives Lanthier and Cosgrove arrested George Canfield yesterday. The arrest was made on a telegram from Sheriff Scharff, of Fonda, N. Y., who charges the prisoner with swindling residents of Fonda and Amsterdam by passing worthless checks. The Police say that Canfield obtained about $200 in these means. Canfield, who refused to give his New-York address, was held to await the arrival of Sheriff Scharff.

The tidal wave of enthusiasm for the Republican Presidential ticket among all classes not obstinately and mulishly Democratic, and the dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks over Kelly's nomination for the Mayoralty, will carry the Republican nominee to victory, but the personal aid of every regular Republican is necessary to place success beyond a doubt. Let no one fail to register, therefore, to-day or to-morrow between the hours of 8 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Charles H. Clark, the man who swindled a number of people by falsely representing himself to be a TIMES reporter and telling an untruthful story about his "sick brother," was brought up before Justice Murray, in the Tombs Court, yesterday, to formally plead to the charges against him. He gave his age as 28 years. He said he had "nothing" to say to the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses, and waived examination. He was sent back to prison to await trial.

William Herrman, aged 15, of No. 200 Cherry-street, who was employed at Waage's botanical medicine store, No. 88 East Broadway, shot himself in the head yesterday and died immediately. The boy was accustomed to watch for rats in the yard behind the store to shoot them with a revolver. Yesterday morning he went into the yard, and when a pistol-shot was heard it was supposed that Herrman had fired at a rat. There is no evidence that the shooting was not accidental.

The tax-books for the payment of taxes on real and personal estate and bank stock will be opened by the Receiver of Taxes on Monday next, on and after which time taxes may be paid. Persons who pay taxes prior to Nov. 1 will be allowed a discount at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the date of payment to Dec. 1. After Nov. 1 and up to Dec. 1 the full tax will be collected. Taxes remaining unpaid on Dec. 1 will have 1 per cent. added until Dec. 15, after which 2 per cent. will be added.

William H. McIntyre, who was the Tammany Assemblyman for the Third District in 1879, is now sick in a charity hospital in this City. When he entered the political field to fight the battles of his party he was in the liquor business. It is said that he expended over $15,000 for Tammany Hall, and that when he became bankrupt, Mr. John Kelly refused to recognize his claims upon the party. It is proposed to run Mr. McIntyre as an independent candidate against Thomas Smith, Mr. Kelly's candidate for the Assembly.

The sloop Extra started on her trip for Providence, R. I., yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. As she hauled out from her dock at the foot of Broome-street, East River, the ferry-boat Warren, of the Grand-Street Line, pushed out into the stream. The sloop came into collision with the ferry-boat, and part of her bowsprit was carried away. She was compelled to the extent of about $300, and was forced to return to her dock at the foot of Broome-street. The ferry-boat was not damaged to any appreciable extent.

A collision occurred early yesterday morning in Crosby-street, between Howard and Grand street, through the obstinacy and hot-headedness of the driver of one of J. D. Muller's two omnibuses and the driver of car No. 67 of the Bleecker-street line. The collision was so violent that the shaft of the wagon penetrated the side of the car, and Augustus Bernstein, of No. 185 Bond-street, Brooklyn, had three ribs fractured and received other injuries. He was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, and the driver of the car was arrested. The driver of the wagon escaped.

The Session of the House of Deputies of the Episcopal Convention yesterday was devoted almost entirely to the discussion of the proposed amendment to the constitution, allowing the General Convention to form an appellate jurisdiction for the review of the judgments of diocesan courts. The proposition to amend the constitution was lost on a vote by dioceses and orders, the clerical vote being 34 in favor of the amendment to 19 against it, and the lay vote 16 to 32. The question of admitting the new diocese of Dakota was taken up at 4:30 in the afternoon, and, pending the discussion, the house adjourned.

Before daybreak yesterday, burglars broke into the hallway of No. 127 Avenue D. They then climbed the rear fire-escape, and breaking through the iron shutters of the windows on the third and fourth floors, stole over $1,200 worth of clothing. This they hid in a yard near the East River, at Eleventh-street, and returned with a stolen wagon. Patrolman Kelly, of the Union Market Police Station, recognized the men as well-known ex-convicts. Roundsman McCormack came up at this point, and shortly afterward the two attacked the burglars, who, after a vigorous resistance, were captured. The prisoners are members of the "Border gang." Their names are John Haggerty, 24 years, of No. 326 East Tenth-street; George Paul, 20 years, of No. 613 East Thirteenth-street, and Thomas Coles, 21 years, of No. 123 Avenue C. They were arraigned in the Essex Market Court, and held for trial in default of $3,000 bail each.

BROOKLYN.

The number of liquor licenses granted by the Board of Police and Excise from Aug. 4 to Sept. 30 was 967, and the amounts received for the same $38,200.

In the report of the Brooklyn Elevated Railway meeting published yesterday the assets of the company should have been stated as 2,755 bonds of a face value of $1,000 each, instead of $2,755.

Justice Pratt has granted the motion for a bill of particulars made by counsel for Inspector Alexander S. Williams, of the New-York Police, in the suit brought against him by the Manhattan Beach Bathing Company and Messrs. MacKaye and Garnsey, to recover $25,000 damages for dumping offal in the Lower Bay.

The question raised by the Concord-Street Baptist Church (colored) as to the distribution of benefits by the Brooklyn Baptist Home was decided by the Long Island Baptist Association yesterday, which resolved that all legally worthy applicants shall be admitted to the building and to all the benefits therefrom without regard to race or color.

The will of Miss Miranda Wood, an eccentric spinster, who bequeathed her property to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Henry C. Bowen, in trust, for the benefit of colored females, has been declared void by Justice Pratt, on the ground of vagueness, uncertainty, and impracticability. The Trustees refused to qualify. The property will now go to the next of kin.

A suit to recover $5,000 for the loss of her husband, Michael Durkin, an engineer on the Long Island Railroad, has been brought against Receiver Thomas B. Sharp by Mrs. Durkin, in the Kings County Circuit Court. Mrs. Durkin alleges that the cause of her husband's death was the imperfect wheels of the locomotive and the unsound condition of the road-bed.

A verdict of accidental death in the case of Miss Mary B. Porter, of No. 61 Hanson-place, who was thrown from her horse and fatally injured, was rendered by the Coroner's jury in these words: "In view of the terrible calamity and numerous accidents caused by the use of bicycles, we would earnestly recommend the Common Council to enact such an ordinance as will prohibit the use of bicycles upon the streets of the city and drives of the park." The fright caused to horses by these machines has long been a source of complaint among owners of pleasure teams, and it is believed that some stringent measures will now be taken to suppress the nuisance.

STATEN ISLAND.

Tuesday next will be the last chance the voters of Richmond County will have to register to enable them to vote at the coming election.

The cricket-match between the Staten Island and the Young America Clubs for the benefit of George Lane will be played on the Staten Island grounds to-morrow afternoon.

NEW-JERSEY.

Burglars forced an entrance into Collector Osborne's house at Belleville, Tuesday night, and carried away two valuable clocks. Mrs. Osborne's screams frightened them away, and they left behind them a bundle of silk dresses which they had prepared for removal.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

THE SECOND LOAN EXHIBITION—GRÈS DE FLANDRES—THE GIFFORD COLLECTION.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art having made additions to its loan collection, and new pictures having been placed in its galleries, received many visitors during the last two days. The major part of the loan collection, as exhibited in March last, is still in the gallery, the principal addition being two cases of Grès de Flandre, with gray-beards and specimens of pottery of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This Grès ware is fairly interesting, as it shows on what a poor foundation the ceramic art then stood, and how in the course of three quarters of a century rapid progress was made. Despite coarseness of material, roughness of glaze, and archaic ornamentation, such objects, explaining the infancy of art, are highly valued. The forms of these beer vessels still remain, and modern taste has revived many of the peculiar shapes. The blues, made with cobalt, are still vivid, and the glaze, frequently nothing more than salt glaze, still retains its lustre. There has been added several cases filled with old brocades, and the smaller objects from Egyptian tombs have been rearranged. The tapestries and Gobelins, which during the Summer hung over the railing, have been quite wisely removed. One good reason for taking them away was that the sun was rapidly making the colors fade, but the principal cause was because it destroyed the general effect of the gallery.

Up stairs, in the first gallery, are exhibited the works of the late S. R. Gifford. It is a highly commendable thing to bring together the works of an artist who has passed away, and to thus pay a tribute of respect to his memory. Mr. Gifford's pictures, which are quite numerous, are of all sizes. The style and method of this artist are well known to the public. Gifford delighted in broad expanses of landscape, and was especially fond of sun effects. In the gallery are exhibited the numerous scenes painted by Mr. Gifford of Italy—especially Venice—and of Greece. Some